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WASHINGTON.

The Intelligencer Stealing the Thunder of the New York World.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

Scramble for a Vacant Brigadier Generalship.

Radical Gossip.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.

EXCEEDINGLY SHAKY.

The Intelligencer this morning in a double leaded editorial again demands a change of candidates. It says, "If the contest is to be continued some conclusive action, which will be recognized by the Democratic and the Conservative voters throughout the country should be at once forthcoming, in such form as will give it full authority. The change, if made, must be thorough, and the demand for that change is so general as to require the immediate attention of those who have authority to speak to the Democratic and Conservative voters of the country. Two weeks yet remain for action. Something decisive should be done and at once not in the form of individual opinion, but in order to give force to whatever may be determined upon. The National Democratic Committee should be convened and their voices heard. In this crisis it is folly to deny the fact that a very general desire exists for the proposed change, but whatever is to be done must be done immediately.

STOREKEEPER.

H. Black was to-day appointed storekeeper for the Fifth District of Kentucky by the internal revenue authorities.

VACANT BRIGADIER GENERALSHIP.

The retirement of General Hooker with the full rank of Major-General leaves a Brigadier Generalship vacant in the regular army, for which position there is quite a scramble among those militarily inclined. A number of applications have been received from officers of the late volunteer army. General Stoneman is thought to stand the best chance of receiving the appointment.

NO MORE SUPERVISORS.

The dead-lock between Secretary McCulloch and Commissioner Rollins in regard to the appointment of supervisors is now considered to have become chronic. There is no probability that any more of these officers will be appointed, and the matter will remain as it is until Congress disentangles it. Meanwhile the epithets applied by the applicants for the position of both political complexions to the Secretary and Commissioner are anything but complimentary.

VERY SPECULATIVE.

The radicals profess to be very jubilant over what they call the Democratic discomfiture, and some of the advanced members of the party are already improvising a Cabinet for Grant. Two sets of advisors have been named, one radical and the other conservative. The following is the radical set as most generally accepted: Secretary of State, Charles Sumner; Secretary of the Treasury, Wm. E. Chandler; Secretary of War, Washburne, of Illinois; Secretary of the Navy, Maynard, of Tennessee; Secretary of the Interior, Old Ben Wade; Postmaster General, Holden, of North Carolina; Attorney General, Stanley Matthews, of Ohio. The conservative cabinet embraces Wilson of Massachusetts, John Sherman, Trumbull, Fowler of Tennessee, and Speed of Kentucky. Such speculations feelingly remind us of the milk-maiden who counted her chickens before they were hatched.

CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 20.

Official returns from forty seven counties in Ohio show a Republican gain of [illegible] and Democratic gain of 567.

A stock train going East on the Columbus and Indiana Central road was thrown from the track to-day east of Germantown, killing about fifty horses, mules, and cattle.

The official vote of Indiana from all but nine counties and the estimated vote of those counties give Baker 985 majority.

THE PACIFIC.

Revolutionary Generals Depart for Mexico—Oregon Withdraws her Consent to the Fourteenth Amendment—Advices from Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.

Gens. Orgel Martinez and Placedo Vega, of revolutionary notoriety, departed for Mexico yesterday on the Mazatlan steamer.

The Oregon Legislature adopted a resolution withdrawing the consent of the State to the passage of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Arrived, steamer Idaho from Honolulu with advices to October 5.

Leprosy prevails to a considerable extent among the different islands.

The English war steamer Scout, en route to England, arrived at Honolulu September 23.

A flag of the North German Confederation was raised over the residence of Theodore Church, recently appointed Consul to that power, on September 26th, with unusually interesting ceremonies. The foreign Ministers residents of the United States, and the crews of the steamers Mobarge and H. B. M. Scout, were present.

The French ship Henry the Sixth, with 450 Chinese coolies for California, arrived at Honolulu October 1st. Seventeen of the number died during the passage from China.

Rev. L. Andrews died September 19th. Deceased was a native of Connecticut.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.

Coal has been discovered on the line of the Central Pacific railroad, in the State of Nevada.

The bark Bernice has arrived from Ocholzka with 130,000 cod fish, making a total catch this season of 600,000 fish.

The French gunboat Gnichen, from Lable via Marquesas Islands, arrived last night.

Arrived—Yosemite, from Glasgow for the Indies; Emma and Maria, from Newcastle.

Sailed—Fleur de Maurice, for the Mauritius.

Flour $5 25@6 25. Wheat—good shipping $1 75@1 81. Legal tenders 73.

THE WEST.

Mormon General Conference Trade with the Gentiles to be Restricted Nebraska Election.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 20.

Late Salt Lake papers contain the proceedings of the General Mormon Conference. All the Mormon Church dignitaries were fully represented.

It was unanimously agreed that commercial intercourse with the Gentiles should be restricted to the necessities. Mormons purchasing generally from the Gentiles will do so at the price of expulsion from the church. This measure is urged as necessary in self-defense against the rapidly approaching danger from outsiders coming in with the Union Pacific railroad. They are the avowed enemies of the Mormon institutions, and commercial intercourse only can restrain the Mormons and encourage home manufactures.

An Omaha special says official returns now in from twenty counties give a Republican majority of nineteen hundred and fifty. The four counties yet to hear from will make a Republican majority of not less than two thousand four hundred—a Republican gain of 1,640 votes over the last Congressional election. The total vote of the State is nearly 17,000—almost doubling the vote of Nebraska in the past two years.

NEW YORK.

Protestant Episcopal Evangelical Society—The O'Baldwin—Wormald Fight—An Attack Upon the Police by a Mob—Policeman Fined for Brutal Conduct—The World's Presidential Speculations—Proceedings of the Protestant Episcopal Convention—Baltimore the Place of Meeting in 1871—Gov. Seymour to Take the Stump.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.

At a meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Evangelical Society, last evening, remarks appertaining to the purposes and progress of the society were made by Bishop Neely, M. E. Eastburn, of Massachusetts; Whipple, of Minnesota; Rev. Mr. Cummings, Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, and Rev. Mr. Fox, of England.

The stakeholder between O'Baldwin and Wormald, the pugilists, declined yesterday to pay over the stakes to either party, and stated he would fix the time and place for the fight within ten days, outside the State.

Three police officers arrested one John Materson, on Atlantic street, Brooklyn, for disorderly conduct, and while conveying him to the station-house was assaulted by a mob of some two hundred men and women with bricks, stones, and other missiles. Two of the officers were severely injured, but held on to their prisoner. An accidental discharge of one of their revolvers caused the crowd to scatter, leaving Dave Conlan, said to be one of the raiders, in the hands of the police.

John Callary, a policeman, was fined $[illegible] yesterday for striking a woman with his club, while taking her to the station-house, causing serious damage to her.

The World, editorially, says: The views of Governor Seymour, and not those attributed to General Blair, should be regarded as the basis of the campaign. General Blair has already expressed his willingness to withdraw, if the good of the party requires it. We think reflection will convince him that the ticket would be stronger if some other name were substituted for his.

The steamships France and Tripoli, from Europe, and the South America, from Buenos Ayres, have arrived.

John Savage has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Ninth District.

In the Episcopal Convention last evening the new canon on the subject of an additional list of bishops was adopted by a vote of 80 to 81.

The Assistant Treasurer to-day awarded $2[illegible] in gold at 36 85/100@36 87/100. There were only four bids by two parties.

Preliminary meetings of representatives of the Trades Unions were held last night, the object being measures for supporting candidates at the election who will be true to their interests.

Abraham Lent was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Sixth District last evening. The conservative Republicans have re-nominated Thomas L. Stewart.

A dispatch from Santa Fe announces the death of Gen. Ben. C. Culler, Surveyor General of New Mexico.

Jose Manuel Gallegos has been appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs in New Mexico.

In the Protestant Episcopal Convention Rev. Dr. Dewolfe Howe, of Pennsylvania, reported a new canon, amending canon 5, title 1, by the addition of the following:

First. All examinations of candidates for holy orders shall consist in part of written questions and answers, the manuscripts shall be preserved in the archives of the diocese in which such examinations are respectively held.

Second. The examination of candidates for priests' orders shall, unless the bishop in every case omit the rules, be extended through parts of three days.

Third. For the conduct of examinations at which a bishop of the diocese is not personally present, it shall be his duty to appoint a permanent committee for his diocese, or the different districts thereof, or, if he prefer, one presbyter as an examining chaplain, who, with at least another presbyter appointed by the bishop's directions, shall conduct the examination.

A long debate ensued, terminating in the adoption of the report.

The house then proceeded to select a place for holding the convention of 1871. The first vote was, Baltimore 12, Chicago, [illegible], New York, [illegible], Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 1. A second ballot was taken, as follows: Baltimore, 1[illegible], Chicago 7, New York, [illegible], Philadelphia, 4. Baltimore was declared to be the choice of the Convention, and, on motion, it was made unanimous.

The convention then took a recess, after which four messages were received from the House of Bishops and read. The first was a provision to obviate the calling together of the Bishops to accept the resignation of one of their number. The second concurs in the message from the House of Delegates relating to the amendment to canon 11, section 6, clause 2, title 1, on boundaries. The third amends article 3 of the constitution, by the omission of the following words after the ninth line "and in all cases the House of Bishops shall signify to the convention their approbation of the latter, with their reasons in writing, within three days after the proposed act shall have been reported to them, and in failure thereof it shall have the operation of a law."

The fourth nominates Rev. Benjamin Morris Wiseacre, of Germantown, Penn., Missionary Bishop of Oregon and Washington, and, on motion, the first and third messages were referred to the Committee on Canons. The fourth was made the special order for to-morrow.

The Committee on Canons reported against any change of canons twelve and fourteen till the matter had been discussed by Rev. Stubbs of N. Y., who opposed, in the strongest terms, giving the power to Bishops to cause presbyters to utter prayers from the lips, but not from the heart. The report of the Committee on Canons was approved.

The Committee on Canons reported, in reference to the numerous amendments proposed to the canons, an intrusion on the Tyng canon, that they had no amendment to offer, in other words that they wish the canon to stand as it is.

Several amendments were offered to the report, and after long and animated discussion the subject was sent back to the committee to be again considered and reported upon.

A motion to reconsider the action of Monday in regard to Episcopal Bishops was carried, so that it will come up again for action. Adjourned.

It is stated in revenue circles that Binckley has been ordered by the Solicitor of the Treasury to confine himself to his clerical duties in his office at Washington.

There was a meeting of capitalists, who favor the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Darien, to connect the Carribean sea with the Pacific, to-night at the residence of Peter Cooper, to discuss various plans.

Inspector of Police Dilkes has issued an order for the attendance of a force of four hundred policemen to-morrow evening at Cooper Institute, to protect the stands and fireworks of the war Democrats in favor of Grant and Colfax, from an attack which it is reported will be made.

At a meeting of the Board of Health today, a communication was read from the United States Consul at San Juan, Porto Rico, stating under date of September 25th, that several cases of yellow fever had occurred among the troops and strangers. Rains had commenced to fall, and a speedy disappearance of the disease was anticipated.

The steamer Pierre, from Havre via Brest, arrived to-night.

The international base ball match between nine English cricketers and the Unions of Morrisania was played this evening, the Unions winning by [illegible] to 21.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 20.

The Erie county Democratic Committee have issued an address condemning strongly the surrender proposed by a handful of treacherous politicians in New York city, whose god, they say, is gold, and whose organ is the World.

A dispatch just received from Horatio Seymour announces that he will take the stump in person, and open the campaign at Buffalo, October 22d.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 20.

The extensive Bessamer Steel Works of J. A. Griswold & Co. were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $35,000. About 120 men were employed in the establishment.

NEW MEXICO.

Death of Surveyor-General Culler—Serious Injury.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 20.

Ben C. Cutler, Surveyor-General of New Mexico, and formerly Adjutant-General of California, died at Santa Fe on Tuesday last.

Dr. McKee, Medical Director of the District of New Mexico, was seriously injured on Saturday, by being thrown from his carriage.

WASHINGTON.

Internal Revenue Appointments—The Vacant Brigadier Generalship in the Regular Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following internal revenue appointments were made to-day of store keepers:

Jas. Billings, third district, Ohio; Geo. W. Downey, Nebraska; F. A. Bradford, Oregon; Jno. E. Laborrey, ninth district, Ohio; Geo. W. Perry, third district, Wisconsin; H. Black, fifth district, Kentucky; A. G. Kedway and Charles D. Vagin, Idaho; Samuel C. Brannin, Geo. C. Capetan, and C. C. Gillett, second district, Wisconsin; Jno. Dart and Jno. A. Tittle, third district, Illinois; Henry Weith, [illegible] first district, Ohio; C. D. Wall, eleventh district, Ohio; Geo. D. Smith, first district, Illinois.

MILITARY.

The headquarters of the Fifth United States Artillery has been transferred from Richmond to Fort Jefferson, Fla. Brevet Brigadier-General Burton, its colonel, is relieved from command of his regiment, and ordered to report for duty to Gen. McDowell, commanding Department of the East.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Quite a large number of applications have been made for the office of Brigadier-General in the army, made vacant by the retirement of Gen. Hooker. Among the applicants are several civilians, who were officers of the volunteer army during the war. The probabilities are that Gen. Stoneman, now commanding the First District, will be appointed.

SUPERVISORS.

There are no present indications of the further appointment of Supervisors of Internal Revenue beyond those who have already received their commissions.

INDIANS.

Very few official dispatches have been received in this city relative to the Indian war on the plains. The army is known to be in pursuit of the hostile tribes, but no dispatches concerning its movements have been received for the last two or three days.

RIOT.

A torch-light procession paraded tonight in honor of the recent Republican triumphs. Several disturbances occurred along the line of march, in which twenty members of the police were severely beaten in endeavoring to preserve order. The disorderly parties were negroes separate from the procession; and the cause of the difficulties was an attempt to demolish the fruit-stands along Pennsylvania avenue, where the parade was in progress.

Officer Roth was struck several times with a club near the Treasury Department, while attempting to arrest one of the disorderly parties. Another officer of the police was severely beaten in the First Ward while engaged in a similar endeavor.

Reports of the riotous conduct soon reached Police Headquarters, and Mayor Richards was promptly on hand to prevent further disturbances.

At this hour (11:30) there are no further reports of difficulty.

The wounded officers have received medical attention, and are doing well.

OHIO.

Burning of an Oil Refinery at Cleveland—Convention of Railroad Conductors in Cincinnati—Arrest of Judge Dickinson Denied—Demonstration by the Masons in Dayton—Husband Murder.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Oct. 20.

Alexander Schofield & Co.'s oil refinery was partially burned last night. Six hundred barrels refined and three hundred and fifty barrels crude oil were burned. Loss about $25,000, partially insured.

The report originating at Sandusky yesterday that Judge Dickinson, of Fremont, had been arrested by the United States Court on the charge of fraudulently issuing naturalization papers is pronounced false.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 20.

A convention of railroad conductors, representing many of the leading roads of the country, assembled at the Burnet House this morning for the purpose of forming a mutual insurance company. The circular calling the meeting is issued by James Marshall, conductor on the New York and Harlem road, and sets forth that in the case of the death of a conductor by accident or otherwise each conductor belonging to the association will pay to the family of deceased one dollar. The convention assembled at 11 o'clock, and was organized by the appointment of Jas. Marshall President, Geo. E. Skillman, of the Camden and Amboy road, Secretary, &c., Holman, of the Little Miami, Sergeant at Arms. The President made a brief statement of the object of the meeting, when committees on credentials and plan of proceedings were appointed, after which the convention adjourned till afternoon.

DAYTON, O., Oct. 20.

The Grand Lodges and Commanderies of Free Masons, which have been in session for several days, made a grand and imposing demonstration here to-day. Delegates from all parts of the State and adjoining States participated in the procession. After marching through several of the principal streets they assembled on Main street, and counter-marched to the Opera House, where an oration was delivered by Rev. Wylis Hall. The order, in their rich regalia, made a fine display, exceeding anything ever witnessed in this city.

A woman named Warmick murdered her husband at an early hour this morning, near the city. She first shot him with a revolver, then struck him on the head with an axe. Cause—domestic troubles.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 20.

The convention of railroad conductors re-assembled at the Burnet House at one o'clock. Thirty-five railroads were represented. The committee on plan of proceedings were not ready to report fully. They drew up a set of resolutions which will be presented to the convention to be acted upon to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 20.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of ladies was held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association this afternoon. Thane Miller, of Cincinnati, presided, and 175 ladies pledged themselves to meet and organize a Young Women's Christian Association.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Progress of the War on the Parana—Success of the Brazilians.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.

Rio Janeiro dates to September 2[illegible], have been received.

The Brazilian army entered Tebiquira on the 1st September, the Paraguayans having abandoned the works, leaving one cannon, considerable ammunition and food.

The battery on the Parana river has been dismantled, the cannon having been thrown into the river.

Lopez is said to have gone to Sierre Leone, a strongly fortified place below Ascension. He is destroying the railroad.

The allies were en route from Tebequarary for Veleta. Gun boats accompany them on the river.

Lopez is said to have about 2[illegible] men, and, being in the interior, the allies operations will be at a disadvantage, they having lost some 100 men in transporting supplies to Tebequarary.

The Brazilian squadron had gone to Ascension and two monitors had gone to Matto Grasso, the latter place having been abandoned by the Paraguayans.

The American gunboat Wasp had gone to Ascension.

A loan of $30,000,000 had been opened by the Brazilian government.

Six men were killed and seven wounded by a falling spar of the French gun-boat Circe, in the harbor of Rio, while saluting the Italian frigate Regina.

The elections for municipal officers in Brazil had closed, resulting in favor of the Conservatives.

The American Minister had placed propositions for an extension of the cable telegraph from Barbadoes to Brazil, which will probably be accepted.

READING, PA., Oct. 20.

The Presbyterian Synod, New School, embracing five Presbyteries, met here today. Over one hundred clerical representatives and elders were present. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. H. Johnson, of the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. Rev. Dr. Sunderland, of Washington, D. C., was chosen Moderator. The Synod will remain in session until Thursday.

FOREIGN.

A Duel Between an Editor and Senor Manforri—Races at New Market—The Alabama Claims—Reorganization in Spain—The Democratic Movement—Address to Minister Johnson—London Times on the Withdrawal of the Democratic Candidates—Reappearance of Miss Bateman at the Hay Market Theater.

[DISPATCHES BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.]

Duel.

LONDON, Oct. 19—Midnight.

A dispatch from Paris reports that Senor Manforri, the Intendant of Queen Isabella, had fought a duel with Henri Rochefort, editor of the Lanterne. The latter is said to have been badly wounded. No further particulars have been received.

Races.

The Houghton race meeting commenced at New Market. The Criterion stakes for two-year-olds was won by Wild Oats, beating Beadsman 2d, Heatley 3d, and Ethus 4th. Seven horses run.

A Republic.

MADRID, Oct. 20.

Reorganization is proceeding rapidly. Governors, civil and military, have been appointed in all the Provinces. The Democrats have assembled in various parts of the country, and declared for a federal republic. All males who reach the age of twenty are to be allowed to vote.

Alabama Claims.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

It is reported that the Alabama claims will be referred to the Emperor of Russia for arbitrament.

Address.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 20.

The address which the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has voted to present to Hon. Reverdy Johnson congratulates him on the peace and harmony existing between Great Britain and the United States, and urges the necessity of the practical adoption of free trade in America, declaring such a change would give great impetus to American commerce, and show that the resources of the United States are greater in peace than in war.

The Times on the Situation.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The Times has an editorial on the rumored withdrawal of the Democratic candidates for the Presidency. It says Democrats will doubtless think it best to fight the battle to the end, and lose—if it must be—with Gov. Seymour at their head than at so late an hour take Chase as leader, although power will be thrown into the hands of the Radicals. General Grant is likely to act with more discrimination than the rest of the party. He has evinced kindly feelings for the Southern people, and if the Radical policy is to be pressed it could not be executed under more favorable conditions than with Grant as head executive.

Miss Bateman.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Miss Bateman appeared last night in her great character of Leah at the Haymarket theater, after an absence of almost three years. The audience was immense and enthusiastic.

Consul-General.

PARIS, Oct. 20.

The appointment of M. Gouldree Boilleau, Consul-General of France at New York, as Minister to Paris, and the transfer of Viscount Preelhard, now Minister at Bogata, to Santiago, Chili, are officially announced.

The French consulate of Lima and Santiago are abolished.

Reorganization of the Army.

VIENNA, Oct. 20.

Count Van Teale has introduced in Reichsrath a bill for the reorganization of the army and navy, limiting the number of soldiers and sailors to 200,000.

Spain.

MADRID, Oct. 20.

The Moderate and Clerical parties are forming a coalition, and will vote for the same candidates in the elections for constituents.

PARIS, Oct. 20.

It is denied that the Emperor favors the elevation of a Spanish prince to the throne of Spain.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The dispatch of Secretary Seward instructing Minister Hale to recognize a provisional government is published in the Spanish and French journals.

Races.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The chief race at the Newmarket-Houghton meeting to-day was for the Cambridgeshire stakes, one mile and 210 yards. Twenty four horses started. Lord Welton's colt Seesaw won, beating Blue Gown, who was second, and Mercy, who was third.

Circular.

MADRID, Oct. 20.

The Central Provisional Junta has issued a circular to the diplomatic representatives of Spain at foreign courts. It explains the origin and progress of the revolution and advocates the sovereignty of the people and religious freedom.

The future form of government is not announced, but a circular says that if the example of the United States is not followed the friends of freedom need no discouragement. No foreign intervention is apprehended. A provisional government seeks to put Spain on a level with the most advanced powers, and have the friendly relation of the foreign government with Spain continued unbroken.

THE SOUTH.

Proclamation by Governor Bullock—Excitement in South Carolina.

ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 20.

Governor Bullock has issued a proclamation suspending the collection of the poll tax until after the next regular session of the Legislature.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 20.

Considerable excitement prevails among the colored population of Charleston on account of the murder of Randolph, who was well known here.

News was received here to-day that in Newbern, on Sunday, a party of negroes fired on two white men, wounding one of them. The next day a negro who was supposed to be a leader of the assailants was shot and killed by unknown parties. This intelligence has increased the excitement and a meeting of colored people is called for to-morrow night to decide what measures are to be taken regarding these disorders.

DANVILLE, VA., Oct. 20.

The Virginia and North Carolina Agricultural Society Fair opened to-day. 7,000 persons were present. President Southerlin delivered an address, in which he counselled an individual business effort by every one at the South. Whoever, he says, shall be elected President of the United States will so far forget party as to view with patriotic eyes his whole country, and adopt a policy that will speedily place all the States of the Union on an equal footing and use his power and position to restore the country to prosperity and peace.

Governor Vance, of North Carolina, also delivered an address in which he deprecated that the Southern people should ever learn to esteem the picayune maxims of Ben. Franklin above the apothegms of Bacon, to establish a Mecca of Cape Cod or a Buzzard bay, or to allow the odor of Weathersfield onions to ascend from the altars of their sacrifice. The demand for white labor, he said, was the beginning of immigration, which is the beginning of the end of the negro. The political privileges accorded him will only hasten his ruin by increasing his idleness, and filling him with dissatisfaction toward the humble paths of labor for which only he is fitted.

TENNESSEE.

Agricultural Fair in Memphis—Fatal Affray—Races at Nashville.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 20.

The agricultural fair to-day was a failure, owing to the steady rain which fell all day.

In an affray on Court street this afternoon, a notorious character named John Cosgrove was stabbed three times and then shot by Thos. O'Donnell, an ex-Alderman. O'Donnell was arrested, but subsequently released on the ground of self-defense. Cosgrove, in all probability, will die.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 20.

There were three races over the Jockey Club course to-day. The first was a dash of one mile for two year olds, entrance $25, the association adding $300. It was won by E. A. Smith's Vandall. Time, 1:50. There was nine entries.

The second race was for three year olds, mile heats, entrance $50, the association adding $300. Four started, and the race was won by Buford's Crossland. The first heat was won by K. Richard's Betty-Bry. Time, 1:49½, 1:50, and 1:51½.

The third race was for the association purse of $200, dash of one mile and a quarter. It was won by Coulick's Little Mack. Five started. Time, 2:16. The track was heavy.

CUBA.

Proclamation by General Lersundi—Advices from Venezuela—Vomito at Caracas—Salnave in the Ascendant in Hayti.

HAVANA, Oct. 20.

Captain General Lersundi issued a proclamation to-day, ordering the trial by court martial of all persons engaged in the recent insurrection in the interior and all who gave aid or comfort to the attempt.

Sugar steady and unchanged.

An arrival from Venezuela reports the country comparatively quiet. Gen. Rajos had recognized the Monayes government. It was reported that Gen. Southerland, President of the State of Moracinbo and a strong friend of Ex-President Falcon, would soon give in his adhesion to the new government, deliver over three ships of war which are still in his possession, and retire to Europe. An attempt was made to assassinate Villageurs, Minister of Foreign Affairs, but failed.

Vomito is raging at Caracas, and many deaths are reported.

Generals Luperon and Cabral have arrived at St. Thomas from Hayti, having failed in the attempt to cross the frontier into St. Domingo.

Gen. Oriando is at the head of another rebellion against the government of Baez.

Great misery prevailed throughout the Republic, owing to the disorganized condition of affairs.

News from Hayti is favorable to Salnave. Jackmel was still besieged by his forces.

Gen. Hector, the revolutionist, died of wounds received in a recent battle.

Gen. Dominiques had been proclaimed president of Northern Hayti, and Gen. Missagit president of Southern Hayti.

The prospects of Salnave were daily improving. He had given the town of St. Monks one week to surrender. The ship of war Alexandre had been sent there to assist in the siege. Should the place surrender, the communications of the revolutionists would be severed. The officers and crew of the Alexandra petition. All Americans are looked upon with distrust.

NEW ENGLAND.

Accidentally Killed by Her Lover—Congressional Nomination—Re-election of Senator Edmunds—Schooner Capsized—International Boat Race.

WORCESTER, MASS., Oct. 20.

Mary Kelly, a domestic in this city, was accidentally shot by her lover, Dennis Branshaw, last evening, and was fatally wounded.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WORCESTER, Oct. 20.

Mary Kelly, accidentally shot by her lover, died last night. She exonerated him from blame. They were married a few hours before she died.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 20.

The Democratic convention nominated Olney Arnold for Congress in this district, and passed resolutions indorsing Seymour and Blair.

MONTPELIER, VT., Oct. 20.

In the House of Representatives to-day the Hon. I. F. Edmunds was re-elected United States Senator for six years, receiving 118 votes to 11 for Hon. T. P. Redfield. The Senate will elect him unanimously this afternoon, and both Houses will meet in convention to-morrow, and complete the election.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.

The schooner J. C. Deering, of Digby, Nova Scotia, capsized off Cape Race on the 12th inst., and seven lives were lost. Another schooner sunk in the same locality, with all on board.

Alfred Green, colored, was sentenced to-day to four months in the House of Correction, for throwing stones at the Democratic procession last night.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Oct. 20.

All indications are favorable for the international boat race to-morrow, between the Ward brothers and the St. John's crew. The city is rapidly filling with boating and betting men, and there will be a large attendance of strangers. The betting to-night seems to favor the Wards.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Oct. 20.

Jas. M. Dyer was arrested at Holyoke to-day for the murder and rape of Catherine McCabe, whose body was taken from the canal last night. Dyer has a wife and six children.

MEXICO.

Exile of Uragua—Prompt Payment of Interest Anticipated—Proposed Regulation—Export Duty on Gold and Silver—Opening a Port to the Coasting Trade.

HAVANA, Oct. 20.

Mail advices from Mexico to 10th inst. have been received. Gen. Uragua from Mexico has arrived at this point. The reason of his exile is supposed to be complicity in the late fiasco of Santa Anna.

Minister Romero expresses the hope that the treasury will be able to pay the interest on the national debt, punctually, when peace is restored.

Gov. Hernandez, of Vera Cruz, proposes to resign, because Dominguez, the head of the late rebellion in his State, has been pardoned by the federal government.

A tariff bill has been reported to Congress, which proposes an export duty on silver of five per centum and on gold. No other changes have been made in custom rates.

It is expected that the port of Labac, on the Island of Samanam, Gulf of California, will be opened to the general coasting trade.

MISSOURI.

Radical Demonstration in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Oct. 20.

The largest and most enthusiastic radical meeting and torchlight procession of the campaign took place here last night. Delegations were present from Wyandotte and Lawrence, Kansas, and contiguous points in Missouri. After parading the principal streets the Tanners assembled in Turners Hall, where a large flag was presented to them by the ladies of this city, and several speeches were made by prominent radicals.

Registration closed in Clay county on Friday last, and the Board of Review commenced investigations at Liberty on Saturday, but were compelled to adjourn to Harlem on account of threats and violent demonstrations by the citizens of Liberty.

Provincial theatres in France are said to be on their last legs, dying a lingering death from the combined effects of contribution to the poor, and the exorbitant demand of stars. These demands have, indeed, grown in an enormous ratio of late years. In 1831 a first-rate tenor thought himself lucky if he earned 1,000f. a month; by 52 a tenor's ambition had risen to 1,800f., the next year to 2,000f., so that now, in 1868, Michot, of the Theatre Lyrique, engages himself for no less than 5,200f. a month. The women are no exception to the rule. In 1834 a first soprano was content with 800f. a month; she now gets as much as 3,000f., or 4,000f. It is the same throughout the profession.

Wilkie Collins has been challenged to fight a duel by M. Crisafulli, manager of the Parisian Gaite Theatre. Wilkie Collins did not want the "Woman in White" to be played at Crisafulli's theatre, and as Crisafulli paid no attention to his wishes, Collins wrote a letter to the *Figaro*, in which he called Crisafulli "*Ce monsieur*." "*Ce monsieur*," in Parisian French, means as much as "that miserable rascal," and so Crisafulli wants to get a chance to run a sword through the body of the English novelist.

English women of rank seem to be adepts at some sports not considered to belong to the woman's sphere. A Scotch paper, speaking of a fishing party assembled at a nobleman's seat, says: "On the 9th the Countess of Sandwich killed a grilse weighing seven pounds, and on the 11th another weighing five pounds. On the 15th Lady Caroline Lennox landed a salmon weighing seventeen pounds. On the 18th Lady Florence Lennox killed a salmon of twenty-three pounds weight."

THE VIRGINIA STATE DEBT.—Governor Wells, of Virginia, in reply to a letter of inquiry as to the payment of the interest due on the debt of the State, expresses the opinion that the interest due next January will be promptly paid, but that the past due interest will not be paid unless a new tax levy is made, of which there is little prospect. In the absence of any action by the legislature the levy can only be ordered by General Stoneman.

Fresh persecutions of the Jews are reported from Galatz. The rioters broke into the synagogue, where a scuffle occurred, and many persons were wounded. Order was restored by the aid of the police. It is believed that the riot took its origin from trifling quarrels which had occurred in the streets between the children of Jewish and Roumanian parents.

RIVER NEWS.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

For Cincinnati, AMERICA ... Whitten, Master.
For Cincinnati, GEN. BUELL ... David, Master.
For Madison, JAS. L. GRAHAM ... King, Master.
For Henderson, TARASCON ... Gilmore, Master.
For Green River, FALLS CITY ... Berry, Master.
For St. Louis, CHAMPION ... Wirtillo, Master.
For N. O., SILVER SPRAY ... Patterson, Master.

ARRIVALS, OCT. 20TH.

United States, Cin. — Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Leonora No. 2, Madison. — Dove No. 2, Ky. river.
Rose Hite, Henderson. — America, St. Louis.

DEPARTURES, OCT. 20TH.

United States, Cin. — Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Leonora No. 2, Madison. — Dove No. 2, Ky. river.
Rose Hite, Henderson. — America, Pittsburg.

BOATS IN PORT.

City Wharf—Falls City, Bermuda, St. Francis, Mary Houston.

Portland Wharf—Rose Lee, Richmond, Morning Star, Indiana.

THE RIVER

is about on a stand, with a little over three and a half feet water in the canal. Our dispatches report a considerable rise at Pittsburg.

THE WEATHER

was clear and pleasant yesterday, and the prospect at night was flattering for a continuance of it. The thermometer indicated 70 and the barometer 29 50.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Special Dispatches to the Louisville Journal.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 20.

Arrived—Hawkeye State, Jasper, McPike and Rob Roy from Keokuk; Anna from Cincinnati, and Cora from Kansas City.

Departed—Hawkeye State, McPike, Rob Roy, and Jasper for St. Paul, and Commonwealth for New Orleans.

The river is declining slowly. The weather has been clear and pleasant during the day, but it is now raining.

CAIRO, Oct. 20.

No arrivals outside the regular packets. River — feet 4 inches.

Weather cloudy. Mercury 68.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 20.

Weather warm and pleasant.

Business on the landing more brisk. The river has risen two inches since last report, with seven feet in the channel.

The Clifton for Memphis, Minneola for Memphis, and Champion for St. Louis were the departures outside the regular packets.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 20.

It has been raining all day. The river is falling.

Arrived—Mississippi. Departed—The Pauline Carroll from New Orleans, City of Cairo for St. Louis, and Mary Alice, with barges, for Pittsburg.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 20.

The river is rising with twenty inches on Harpeth Shoals. The weather is rainy to-night.

Departed—Tyrone for Cairo.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 20.

Weather cloudy with indications of rain. River about seventeen inches. There is nothing whatever doing on the wharf.

PORT ITEMS.

—Col. M. A. Bryson, of St. Louis, will address a called meeting of the Louisville Marine Association at the rooms of the association to-day at 10 A. M. A large attendance is expected. Col. Bryson is an eloquent speaker.

—The Indiana was receiving very freely yesterday, and will positively leave tomorrow for New Orleans. She is an elegant boat, and her officers are choice specimens culled from the good side of humanity.

—The wharf was enlivened last night by a huge crowd who went there to hear some political orations. The orations were delivered and a big gun belched thunder.

—The Argonaut No. 2 went on the canal docks yesterday to be recalked.

—The good steamer Falls City, the regular Green river packet, leaves the city wharf this afternoon at five o'clock precisely. Better boats than the Falls City are, like angels' visits, "few and far between," and her good qualities are well appreciated by steamboat patrons. Her cabin accommodations are excellent, and her freight-carrying capacity is the same. Captain J. G. Berry is her able and good-hearted commander, and Mr. E. B. Seely is her quiet and gentlemanly clerk.

—Mr. Douglas Richey, a well known steamboat pilot, formerly of New Albany, died at his residence in Winona county, Minnesota, sixteen miles from Winona, on Saturday last, of dropsy. Mr. Richey had many warm friends in this city, to whom the news of his death will be very sad. He first learned to pilot from St. Louis to New Orleans, but afterwards learned the river between Louisville and New Orleans under Chris. Damon, on the Eclipse. Peace to his ashes.

—The "pyramid" of grain has at last disappeared.

—Over 1,300 steam voyages are made yearly between Europe and America.

—The Viceroy of Egypt has a steam yacht that cost $1,400,000 in gold, and the engines are 2,400-horse power. About two months ago a race was run between her and Prince Napoleon's steam yacht, the Jerome Napoleon, of only 750 horse power, from Palma to Constantinople, at which the latter was victorious.

—The War Eagle is coming down the Missouri with a log or snag in her. She look it in while bound up the Missouri; cut off the outside end and let it drop, and allowed the balance to continue plugging the hole it had made. A bulkhead was built around the formidable visitor, and no freight was damaged.

—The clerks on and about the Northern Line wharfboat at St. Louis had one hundred Paschal tickets. Result, one sewing machine, association. Value, $65.

—A single firm at St. Paul shipped, on Wednesday, 200 barrels cranberries.

—General Weitzel and his corps of engineers were out in the river above the falls, yesterday, surveying, with a view to build the much talked-of canal dam.

—The Mary Houston, Capt. Dunham's new Louisville and New Orleans boat, was successfully launched yesterday, at 4 P. M., from the ship-yard of Barmore & Stewart, at Jeffersonville. A large crowd witnessed the launch, and many ladies and gentlemen were on board. When the lashings were cut the boat began to move without any assistance and went down, increasing in rapidity until she reached the water and then floated off beautifully, going nearly across the river. She was towed down to the wharf by the tug W. J. May, and will be finished there.

—The dimensions of the Mary Houston are as follows: Length over deck 255 feet, beam 39 feet, hold 7 feet. She will have two cylinders 21 inches in diameter and 7 feet stroke; five boilers 21 feet long and 38 inches in diameter. Her cabin will be full height, with 20 rooms on each side, 8 by 9 in the ladies' cabin, and 7½ by 8 in the gentlemen's cabin. The cabin is being built by Messrs. Blyth, Myers, & Co., of Jeffersonville; the engines by Messrs. Ainslie, Cochran, & Co., of Louisville; the painting is by A. J. Spurrier, and the iron work by Baker & McGee, and she will be altogether a magnificent steamer.

—The neat little steamer Jas. L. Graham is the Madison packet to-day, leaving the wharf at 4 P. M. Capt. Bob King commands, and Mr. James Humphries is her clerk.

—The Tarascon, for Henderson, and the Gen. Lytle and Gen. Buell are the mailboats to-day.

—The Dove left yesterday with a fair trip. She will go to Frankfort if she can get so far.

OUR EXCHANGES.

—The Submarine No. 12, commanded by Captain Scudgeon, arrived here yesterday with about eighty tons of boilers, etc., from the wrecks of gunboats and steamboats up the Tallahatchie and Yazoo rivers. She succeeded in finding the gunboat Cairo, which was sunk by the Confederate torpedoes, in 1863, near Blake's plantation. She got a lot of plates from off her, as well as from the gunboat De Kalb. She will return to the Cairo for the purpose of recovering the guns on her.

DEATH OF LARRY BATTAILE.—We deeply regret to learn of the death of Lawrence Battaile, whose demise took place on Friday last, up Yazoo river, of congestion of the bowels. He was for a number of years clerk on Yazoo river boats, and by his uniform kindness made many friends.—*Vicksburg Herald.*

Eleven steamers left port yesterday, but few of them had anything like a freight—in fact, the Robt. E. Lee could have conveniently stored every pound of freight that was on board of the eleven departing steamers. We do not say this to the disparagement of any steamer or number of steamers that left last evening, but from a sense of duty to our readers, who, we believe, look for facts, not fiction, in a newspaper. Let our steamboatmen, however, be of good cheer. One thing is certain, the present state of affairs cannot long continue. The sun of their prosperity, which, some years ago, set darkly, will again arise, and in a few weeks we expect to see our landing wear the habiliments with which it was robed in ante bellum days.

At dark last evening but one boat—the Selma—remained at the upper landing, and only eight at the lower.—*N. O. Crescent.*

NEW WHITE COLLAR LINE—BOATS CONTRACTED FOR.—The Northwestern Union Packet Company, which has raised such a commotion in commercial and boating circles of late, will add three new side-wheel boats to their already extensive fleet, as speedily as they can be built and completed. With Mr. Alf. Cutting, of Metropolis, Illinois, the president of the company, now in this city, yesterday closed a contract for the construction of two of the hulls, which are to be of the dimensions and model of their Phil. Sheridan, which is known as one of the fastest steamers on the Western rivers. The dimensions of that boat are, and those of the new boats will be: Length, 235 feet; beam, 35 feet; hold, 5 feet. These steamers will have powerful machinery, full length cabins, and each a commodious texas, with all the requirements of first-class passenger steamers. One hull is to be completed in ninety days from yesterday, and the other in five months. The cylinders will be twenty inches in diameter and seven feet stroke. Mr. Alf Cutting undertakes to build only these two. Capt. Davidson has in hand a bid for a third hull, or steamer complete, from Vance, at Madison, Indiana, where it probably will be built. The fact that the Northern Line Packet Company and the White Collar Line Company are having steamers built, with the probability that the Keokuk Packet Company will also order two or three fast and elegant ones, foreshadows a lively trade and hearty, earnest competition next year, between St. Louis and St. Paul, and all intermediate points.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

The Mollie Norton had a good trip to Owensboro and return, but we regret to learn that some Kukinx relieved Capt. Perkins of his fine gold watch and chain, worth $250. The man who would rob Charley Perkins should be hung, drawn and quartered, and then burned alive at the stake.

The Charmer got a very nice trip out, including Mrs. Fuller, proprietress of "Z rastre," and her beautiful damsels. A number of the young beaux of the city followed them to the river, with a tear glistening in their eye, to take a solemn good-bye. We hope they will come again when there is no election excitement.—*Evansville Journal.*

The meeting of steamboatmen announced to take place yesterday morning, to organize an association, did not take place. A large attendance is expected this morning, at 10 o'clock.

On the last trip up of the J. N. McCullough, which was announced for Pittsburg, she took aboard a lot of mules at Mayaville, destined for the former point. There was probability that the McCullough would be able to reach Pittsburg, but she expected to reship the mules by rail to Bellair. Upon reaching Parkersburg the boat laid up, Captain Moore informed the owner of the mules, who was on board, that he could take the animals no further, and offered to pro-rate for the distance they had been carried. This was refused. Capt. M. then told the owner that the mules might remain aboard until there was sufficient water in the river for the boat to get to Pittsburg. The owner would not permit this. It was afterward agreed that they should be reshipped on the Wm. Butler for Wheeling, but the owner would not in any way assist in their transfer. They were safely got aboard the Butler, however, and safely arrived at Wheeling. But before they were got ashore the boat caught fire, and the mules were burnt. The owner now contemplates bringing suit against the J. N. McCullough for the value of the mules. We look for the result with some interest.—*Cin. Gazette.*

The Congressional Excursion Committee's petition, asking the city of New Albany to contribute $1,500 to their fund was read in the Council last night and referred to the Finance Committee. It is likely to remain referred for some time to come. It was a stunner—the petition we mean—but it is hard to extract blood from the esculent vulgarly known as turnip. The turn the committee took upon it is likely to nip it in the bud.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct 20.

The money market continues to tend towards greater stringency and tightness. The banks, however, are supplying their customers without fixing higher rates of interest.

Gold opened and closed in New York this morning at 137¼, which is a better condition than was expected, as the money market is tight there.

We are indebted to Messrs. Tucker & Co., the well-known bankers, corner of Main and Fourth streets, for the following quotations of the coin, exchange, and bond markets:

Gold—buying 136¼, selling 137¼. Silver dollars, buying 130. Halves and quarters, buying 12[illegible]. Dimes and half-dimes, buying 129. Government bonds are dull and heavy, with a fall of 1@¼ per cent. 1881—buying 115, selling 116. 5-20's, 1862—buying 113, selling 113¾. 1864—buying 111, selling 112. 1865—buying 111, selling 111¾. 1865—new, buying 110, selling 110¾. 1867—buying 110¾, selling 111¼. 1868—buying 110, selling 111. 10-40's—buying 105, selling 106. Exchange on New York, Philadelphia, and Boston is being bought at 50 cents discount and sold at par. Cincinnati is being bought at 1-10 discount and sold at par. New Orleans at ¼ and sold at par.

The New Orleans *Times* of the 17th says:

The general market continues to exhibit a fair degree of animation, especially in most departments of wholesale business, the country demand having been quite active throughout the week. In Western produce, however, the movement has been quite limited, and nothing of any moment has been done in sugar and molasses. Our accounts from the country say that although the cane received considerably injury from the late storm, the damage will prove much less than has been apprehended. It will be seen from reference to our cotton report below, that it took a favorable turn to-day, and recovered one ⅛c of the previous decline.

Lonsdale's weekly coffee statement sets down the stock on hand from last season at 4,703 bags, imports since July, 11,500, including 4,200 this week per brig B. H. Steucken; week's sales 5,[illegible] bags, including Steucken's cargo, stock in importers' hand 5,[illegible] bags demand fair and market firm (gold duty paid at 16@17c for prime, 16@16½c for good fair, and 15@16½c for fair.

TOBACCO.—Dullness is still the prevailing feature in the tobacco market. Since Wednesday there have been sales of only 23 hhds., of which 1 at 13c. per lb. 1 at 16c., 1 at 17c., and 20 (African) on private terms. The stock is limited and mostly in few hands. Receipts since September, 1868, 316 hhds.; exports same time 306, stock now on hand and on shipboard 2,015 hhds.

The commercial week closes on a quiet money market. The demand for accommodations is still of moderate extent, while the supply of capital is ample for the negotiation of all the A 1 paper offered. The street rates may still be quoted at 10 per cent. per annum to 1 per cent. per month for first class notes secured by unquestionable collaterals, and 1¼@1½ for second grade; business paper ruling at 1 per cent. per month for strictly A 1 without collaterals, and 1¼@2 for good and second class. A moderate amount of very good paper secured by collaterals was done at 1½. Occasional negotiations of mortgage notes are made at 10@12 per cent. per annum for A 1 and 12@15 for second grade. The banks discount most of the approved business paper offered by their customers, and are free lenders for short periods on solid collaterals.

The New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* of the 17th thus reviews the market for the week:

THE MONEY MARKET.—The last statement of the associated banks was unexpectedly unfavorable. It was anticipated that the return to the banks of funds temporarily locked up for producing stringency in the loan market would have caused an increase of both deposits and legal tenders. On the contrary, however, the statement showed a loss of $5,[illegible] in deposits, and a decrease of $2[illegible] in legal tenders. The decrease of deposits appears to have arisen partly from the payment of $3,9[illegible] of loans and partly from a withdrawal of $2,111,000 of specie. The loss of legal tenders indicates that there was a material outflow of currency to the country during the week. These unexpected adverse features in the weekly exhibit produced, at the opening of the week, a somewhat stronger feeling among lenders, and money was loaned very generally at 7 per cent. but, as the week progressed, there was a steady gain in ease, and in the market to-day the majority of transactions have been at 6 per cent. About the close of business transactions were reported at 5 per cent on governments, but there were indications of that rate having been made for speculative purposes. The course of exchange with the Western cities has turned in our favor, and light remittances have come to hand from both Cincinnati and Chicago. To the South there is a steady remittance of funds, and the banks are also sending moderate amounts of currency to their correspondents in minor cities.

The discount market continues to work steadily. There is a healthier feeling in credit circles than at any period since 1860, and good merchants paper is taken readily, the rate for prime names being generally 7 per cent, with exceptions at 6½ per cent. The lower grades of paper are negotiated at from 8 to 12 per cent.

THE GOLD MARKET.—The principal feature of the market has been the initiation of sales of coin by the Treasury, through public bids. The Assistant Treasurer has invited sealed tenders for bids for $[illegible],000 per day for ten consecutive days, from Wednesday, the 14th. The awards were made on Wednesday at 1[illegible] and 1[illegible]; on Thursday at 137[illegible], and to-day at 137.57 and 137.51. The total bids for the three days amount to $10,7[illegible]. These sales have a considerable influence in controlling the market. The course of the premium has been, on the whole, steady, and has fluctuated less in sympathy with the election excitement than was expected. Cash gold remains scarce, loans having ranged between flat and ½ per cent. per day for borrowing.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—Wall street has been seized with one of its periodic fits of excitement, under which all become buyers irrespective of prices. Governments have naturally sympathized with the speculative mania in stocks, and prices have advanced on an average nearly two per cent. Some of the larger dealers have been, for some time, carrying a heavy load of securities, which has perhaps been slowly increasing and included nearly all the bonds bought from the Treasury in September, told sixty fives. The result of the elections this week has been made the occasion for a very active movement for promoting an advance in prices for the purpose of these holders realizing, and the effort has been supported by an easier tendency in the money market and a rise in bonds abroad, and also by the oversold condition of certain bonds, especially sixty eights.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—Has shown more firmness, owing to the scarcity of bills, and rates at one time were close on specie shipping figures; the rise, however, checked the demand and quotations have to-day been ½ per cent. below the highest figures.

COTTON.—By special telegrams received by us to-night from each of the Southern ports we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening, Oct. 16th. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the last seven days have reached 51,001 bales against 41,576 bales last week, 34,607 bales the previous week, and 29,281 bales three weeks since, making the aggregate receipts since September 1, 1868, up to this date, 197,608 bales, against 105,623 bales for the same period in 1867, being an excess this season over last season of 91,985 bales. The exports for the week ending to-night reach a total of 16,963 bales, of which 11,600 were to Great Britain, and 5,363 bales to the continent, while the stocks at all the ports, as made up this evening, are now 110,127 bales. There is an increase in the exports this week of 11,27[illegible] bales, while the stocks tonight are 1,2[illegible] bales more than they were at this time a year ago. The market this week has been quite active considering the small stock, but prices have declined somewhat under the influence of the increased receipts and offerings which have been in excess of the demand. There is still an indisposition to store the cotton that is arriving, so that holders have been free sellers on the wharf, while spinners, who are the chief purchasers, continue to take only sufficient to supply their daily wants. Prices towards the close more nearly approximate the Liverpool quotations than they have for some time, and exporters have during the week been able to pick up some small lots, but shippers are generally anticipating lower prices, and refuse to operate either for present or forward delivery, except at a figure below present rates. Our advices by mail from Manchester do not promise any decided activity in that quarter but the small stocks at Liverpool and on the continent make the foreign markets extremely sensitive to the slightest influences. We hear of no sales for forward delivery. The offerings for December delivery have been at 23½c. Sales for the week foot up 1[illegible] bales including 1,9[illegible] bales afloat, of which 8,[illegible] bales were taken by spinners, 1,552 bales on speculation, and 1,3[illegible] bales for export.

GROCERIES.—The principal business of the week has been in sugar and coffee, and in these transactions have been considerable, at firm prices. Tea has been comparatively neglected, and molasses only moderately active, at steady quotations. Sales continue to be in excess of imports, and stocks are consequently decreasing, the most marked decline being in the stock of Manilla sugar, of which there have lately been large sales. The imports of the week have been above an average in tea, coffee, sugar, and molasses. Included in the receipts are part cargoes of tea of direct importation, one by sail, the other by the Pacific mail steamer. Rio coffee has come in quite freely, and also considerable lots of other sorts. The arrivals of sugar and molasses show an increase over the imports of last week.

DRY GOODS.—The dry goods market for the week under review presents no salient feature to report, the political contest having greatly absorbed the attention of the mercantile community to the detriment of business activity. In staple cottons we have no improvement to note, and the supplies being generally once more in excess of the demand, prices have a weaker tendency, although in most instance there is no quotable change since our last issue. Manufacturers complain of the diminished rates realized on their products, especially on fabrics woven with cotton bought at extreme prices but it must be remembered that the rapid advance of the raw material during the last spring and summer placed them in a sound position to withstand the loss incurred by this reaction in quotations. Jobbers are thus in no ways to blame in trying to stimulate the demand by concessions, as they cannot afford, with their enormous expenses, to stand idle; but it is to be hoped that with the advent of cold weather the demand for consumption will increase so materially as to absorb the present accumulation and thus prepare the way for a spring trade remunerative alike to manufacturers, jobbers, and dealers.

TOBACCO.—There is a large decrease in the exports of crude tobacco this week, the total at all the ports reaching only 1,648 hhds., 329 cases, 97 bales, against 3,198 hhds., 955 cases, 435 bales for the previous seven days. Of these exports for this week, 641 hhds., 306 cases, 72 bales were from New York, 831 hhds., 25 bales from Baltimore; 1[illegible] hhds., 15 cases from Boston. The direction of the shipments of hhds. was as follows: 120 hhds. to Great Britain, 120 hhds. to Amsterdam, 137 hhds. to Naples, and the balance to different ports. During the same period the exports of manufactured tobacco reached 1[illegible] lbs., of which 57,013 lbs. were to Sidney. The market has been quiet, and prices weak but closes with an improved inquiry, and rather more steadiness. Kentucky leaf ruled very dull until the last day or two, when at some further concession in prices rather more demand has sprung up. 150 hhds. were taken for Gibraltar, and export orders for smaller parcels were executed, together with some business for home consumption the sales of the week amounting to about 150 hhds., prices ranging from 7 to 17 cents. Seed leaf shows rather less variety of business, but the demand for prime qualities has been good.

DRY AND [illegible] MARKET.

[illegible]

medium manufacturing leaf from Breckinridge county sold at [illegible] [illegible]

IMPORTS BY RIVER—Oct. 20th.

Henderson, per Rose Hite—5 bbls apples, Peckenpaugh, H. & Co. 30 bbls apples, 19 bbls potatoes, 40 bbls [illegible], Griffith, Bunce, & Co. [illegible] bags wool, J. M. Robinson & Co. 25 bbls whisky, Monks & Cobb, 4 evaporators, Pearson, A. & Co.

Evansville, per Charmer—10 bbls potatoes, J. F. S. Brown, 11 bbls flour, Dave Ferguson, 57 bags rye, 14 bags wheat, F. Van Seggern 1[illegible] bags barley, Stein & Doern 4[illegible] bags corn, 1 bbls turnips, [illegible] bags oats, 2[illegible] bbls apples, 1 lot skins and hides, R. H. Robinson 2[illegible] bbls apples, 2[illegible] bbls potatoes, Peckenpaugh [illegible] Co. [illegible] bales rags, Dupont & Co., 4 pkgs [illegible], eggs, &c., Griffith, B. & Co. [illegible] bbls molasses, Billing & Dreisbach [illegible] corn, Duckwall & Co., 31 pieces pipe, Pat. Bannon 1[illegible] bags wheat, [illegible] W. & Co., 1 valise, 2 deer, consignees.

Cincinnati, per steamer Gen. Lytle—1[illegible] bales bags, Brandeis & Crawford, [illegible] bbls apples, Botsford & Co. 20 pkgs tobacco, Leopold & Co. 2[illegible] do do, Robinson Bro. & [illegible] bbls apples, Rodgers & Co. [illegible] kegs soda, J. D. Wilder & Co. 12 pkgs, Anoor Cooper 20 implements, Hewitt, H. & Co. 11 bbls whisky, W. H. Walker 21 bbls potatoes, Bondurant & Todd 51 pkgs furniture, 3 bbls fish, 5 bbls oil, 16 bxs merchandise, 1 cask bacon, 5 bbls tar, 1 bdls paper, 15 bbls apples, 21 pkgs sundries, 1 iron safe, 23 pkgs butter, 23 kegs horse shoes, 6 bxs hardware, 12 cases oysters, 3 hhds sugar, 3 bxs drugs, 3[illegible] pkgs nails, 25 bags coffee, 30 pkgs machinery, 1 bag rice, 1 bag spice, 22 bxs soap, 60 pkgs w ware, 4 bores, 5 implements, 1 pc iron, 4 bbls onion sets, 35 bbls ale—consignees.

Madison, per Leonora No. 2—45 bales straw, Fisher & Thomas, 26 bbls potatoes, F. Gittner 11 hogs, Wm. More, 47 bales hay, Whitney, B. & Co., 18 bbls potatoes, Gheens & Co., 300 bbls lime, Pitkin, Ward & Co. 200 bxs starch, G. L. Vallandingham 20 bbls lime, 5 bbls onions, 7 cattle, 1 box butter, 1 hhd sarap iron, 1 lot loose iron, 1 bbl vinegar, 12 bbls ale, consignees.

Kentucky river, per Dove No. 2—2[illegible] bbls apples, 9 bags rye, 1 evaporator and furnace, 1 box mdse, consignees.

Cincinnati, per United States—50 barrels whitening, Hazlett L. & Co. 117 kegs nails, Boyd & Co., 50 doz willow ware, D. Rawson 115 boxes soap and candles, Kean & Bro. 50 boxes soap, Glazebrook G. & Co. 70 tierces lard, J. Peters & Co. 50 barrels whisky, Dorn, Barkhouse, & Co. 85 barrels whisky, 25 do brandy, 35 boxes cheese, 29 hogsheads bacon, 100 bags malt, Louisville and Nashville railroad 106 pieces iron, J. L. Grant, 10 tierces lard, Guthrie & Co. 2 boxes cheese, 1 bedbottom, 3 bxs mdse, Judge & Forsee, 23 pkgs furniture, 213 pkgs sundries, 75 bxs mdse, 35 implements, 19 rolls leather, 100 kegs beer, 5 bbls ale, 12 pkgs varnish, 1 bbl fish, 14 express packages, 2 bbls oil, 1 pkg tobacco, 1 case oysters, 1 box hardware, 7 hhds bacon, 30 trunks, 25 bxs candles, 11 dozen w ware, 41 kegs horse shoes, 5 bbls cider, 10 bxs fruit, 10 bbls apples, 1 bdl paper—consignees.

RAILROADS.

L., M. & N. R. R.—201 bales cotton, 4 bxs mdse, 1 bxs tobacco, W. E. Robinson [illegible] bales cotton, R. H. Campbell, 55 bbls oranges, Lou. Trans. Co. 2 hhds tobacco, John Smith & Co. 272 bales cotton, Russell [illegible] bales cotton, Mail Line 1 hhd tobacco, Ronald & Bro.; 96 bales cotton, J. C. Buckles, 161 bags peanuts, 3 bags wool, 1[illegible] bdls hides, W. C. Tyler, 18 bales cotton, 2 bbls potatoes, 1 tierce lard, 1 box mdse, 13 bdls fruit trees, Louisville Transfer Company, 4 hogsheads tobacco, Ronald & Bro. 3[illegible] bags wheat, Jas. Kennedy, 150 bags corn, Brandeis & Crawford, 14 bales cotton, Porter, Fairfax & Co., 6 do do, Terry, Wheat, & Co. 25 bags c yarn, Johnson, N., & Co., 3 bales cotton, D. H. Davies, 1 bale cotton, McNeill, W., & Sanders, 90 bags wheat, McNeill, W., & Sanders, 31 bags d fruit, A. H. Gardner 51 do do, S. R. Shepard & Co., 12 do do, 2 bags feathers, Mills, R. & Co., 13 bales sheeting, 31 bales cotton yarn, Guthrie & Co.; 35 bales cotton, McFerran, Armstrong, & Co., 2 bales cotton, G. W. Wicks & Co. [illegible] bags dried fruit, 1 bag ginseng, 1 box beeswax, T. W. & Berry, 20 pkgs cooperage, [illegible] rolls leather, 7 bags peanuts, Mail Line, 1 car sheep, 3 cars stock, 1 car mules, 1[illegible] bbls potatoes, 5 bags oats, 1 bbl beans, 1 pkgs cooperage, 1 horse, consignees.

Louisville and Frankfort Railroad—112 pcs bagging, Davies & Co., 59 pcs do, McNeill, W., & Sanders, 5[illegible] do do, G. W. Wicks & Co., [illegible] bbls potatoes, Judge & Forsee, 1[illegible] pcs bagging, Todd & Richardson, 15 bags wheat, Jas. M. Rynnion, 1 bbl flour, 9 bdls hides, 1 box whisky, 4 sheep, 7 pkgs furniture, 2 cars iron, 7 sieve hoops, 1 bag wool, consignees.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Cotton heavy and [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 20.—Cotton firm with fair [illegible]

[illegible]

PITTSBURG, Oct. 20.—Crude oil market dull and [illegible]

[illegible]

MEMPHIS, Oct. 20.—Cotton quiet and nominal at [illegible]

BALTIMORE, Oct. 20.—Flour [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—Petroleum dull; [illegible]

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, October 20.—Money active and firm [illegible]

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Dry goods are [illegible]

[illegible]

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, Oct. 20.—The cattle market has been well supplied and well attended by buyers, but [illegible]

Foreign Markets.

[By the Cable.]

LONDON, Oct. 20, evening—Consols [illegible]

FRANKFORT, Oct. 20.—Bonds [illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 20.—Cotton steady; [illegible]

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Tallow advanced [illegible]

HAVRE, Oct. 20.—Cotton firmer at [illegible] francs.

ANTWERP, Oct. 20.—Petroleum dull at [illegible] francs.

TORONTO, Oct. 20.—Barley, receipts about [illegible]

The Memphis Avalanche

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

Price Reduced

From June 1st, 1868.

WE enter the present exciting campaign with renewed hope and encouragement. Notwithstanding the poverty which curses the South under radical rule, our list of subscribers is rapidly increasing, and we are prepared to wage a more effective opposition to negro rule and carpet bag rapscallions than at any previous period. We are the political and personal foe of the party or the man who advocates the doctrine of negro supremacy or negro equality. The carpet-bag adventurers who, by controlling the negro vote hope to get into office, and by corruption, by partial legislation, and by force intend to perpetuate their power, we will, as heretofore, denounce as enemies of the white race, to be despised and excluded from all political and social intercourse. We are for a white man's government to be controlled by white men, and by none others. Gen. Grant, the radical candidate for President, is pledged to the support of negro equality in the North and negro supremacy in the Southern States; he is pledged to the doctrine of high protective tariffs and the redemption of the bonds of the United States in gold, all of which we shall oppose in our peculiar plain style. The editors of the Avalanche have been incarcerated in a loathsome dungeon and denied the rights of freemen by a radical criminal who disgraced the position of judge. Thank Heaven that justice triumphed, and we again are free. We will be our constant aim to make the Avalanche a first-class newspaper. Every department, editorial, local, news, river, commercial, literary and miscellaneous, will be filled by experienced and competent journalists.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Daily, one copy, each month ... $1 [illegible]
[illegible] per year ... [illegible]
Weekly, per year ... [illegible]
Five copies per year ... [illegible]

One extra copy sent to any one who sends us a club of five or more.

Specimen copies sent free.

Postmasters are requested to act as our agents.

Money can be remitted by mail or by express at our risk.

The WEEKLY AVALANCHE is not inferior in size, appearance, or variety of news and editorial matter to any Weekly in the South. The exciting events of the coming Presidential canvass, the villainy of Radical tyrants, and the acts of scalawags will be carefully recorded. Each number will contain a complete history of the preceding week. We have special correspondents in all directions, and our facilities for making a first-class newspaper are unsurpassed.

Having reduced the rate of subscription from Four to Two Dollars, it will enable every one to read the WEEKLY AVALANCHE.

We ask the people of the South to give us such encouragement as their circumstances will permit, and we will continue to put forth our best efforts to stay the floods of political corruption, to hold up to scorn and contempt carpet-baggers, scalawag adventurers, and the usurpations and villainy of Radicalism.

H. C. GALLAWAY & CO.,
Avalanche Building,
Memphis, Tennessee.

THE KENTUCKIAN,

ISSUED DAILY AND WEEKLY

BY JOHN MARTIN, Jr., & Co.,

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

PADUCAH, KY.

A LIVE

DEMOCRATIC JOURNAL.

THE KENTUCKIAN is the only Daily paper published in Western Kentucky, and has an extensive circulation, particularly in that portion of the State, and also in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Tennessee.

Paducah being the principal market for the rich and populous valley of the Tennessee River, THE KENTUCKIAN naturally finds an extensive audience in that magnificent section of country.

Below will be found our terms of subscription and rates for advertising, to which we direct attention:

Terms of the Kentuckian.

DAILY.

One copy, one year, in advance ... $10 00
One copy, six months ... 5 00
One copy, for less time, per month ... 1 00

WEEKLY.

One copy, one year, in advance ... $2 00
One copy, six months ... 1 00
One copy, three months ... 1 00

Rates of Advertising.

DAILY.

[illegible]

WEEKLY.

[illegible]

Advertisements in the Daily will be inserted in the Weekly at one-half the regular Weekly rates.

Local Notices [illegible] cents per line for first insertion, and 10 cents each additional insertion.

JOHN MARTIN, JR. & CO.

THE PADUCAH HERALD.

Established in 18[illegible]—Chartered in 18[illegible].

The Oldest and Best-Established Newspaper in Southwestern Kentucky.

Published Tri-Weekly and Weekly at PADUCAH, KY.

JOHN C. NOBLE, Editor and Publisher.

THE attention of business men is asked to the PADUCAH HERALD as an advertising medium. Its circulation in the various counties of Southwestern Kentucky and the border counties of West Tennessee, and particularly up the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, is large and well established. It is in fact the ONLY newspaper through which the farmers and Merchants of this region can so fully reached, and is therefore very valuable as an advertising medium.

Louisville Journal.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
FRANCIS P. BLAIR, JR.,
OF MISSOURI.

FOR CONGRESS,
HON. BOYD WINCHESTER,
OF JEFFERSON.

FOR STATE SENATE—7TH DISTRICT
DR. E. D. STANDIFORD,
OF JEFFERSON.

Democratic Electors

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE
COL. FRANK WOLFORD, of Casey.
HON. JESSE D. BRIGHT, of Carroll.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.
1st Dist.—J. M. BIGGER, of McCracken.
2nd Dist.—A. K. BRADLEY of Hopkins.
3rd Dist.—W. W. Bush, of Simpson.
4th Dist.—A. H. FIELD, of B[illegible].
5th Dist.—ROBERT MALLORY, of Oldham.
6th Dist.—A. B. CHAMBERS, of Gallatin.
7th Dist.—G. W. CRADDOCK, of Franklin.
8th Dist.—HARRISON COCKRILL, of [illegible].
9th Dist.—THOMAS M. GREEN, of Mason.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1868.

Kentucky News.

The dwelling of Mrs. Dr. St. Clair, in Paris, took fire last Wednesday, and very narrowly escaped destruction.

The Rev. Wm. L. Breckinridge has resigned the presidency of Center College, and is succeeded by Prof. Ormand Beatty.

Gen. Geo. W. Schofield, Assistant Secretary of War, was in Lexington last Monday. Gov. Green Clay Smith, of Montana, is there now.

B. F. Giltner sold, on the 16th instant, his farm to Daniel Jones, of Bath county, Ky., containing one hundred and twenty-seven acres, for the sum of $9,000.

The Lexington *Statesman* of yesterday says: The Rev. R. J. Breckinridge is to be married shortly, to a fascinating matron of thirty-five, a resident of the Pine-grass region.

A little son of Hon. Geo. R. Fearons fell out of an apple tree, in Newport, Friday, breaking his arm. This makes the fourth fracture of the kind that the lad has sustained. The fifth will probably occur somewhere about the neck.

The Paris *Kentuckian* says: "On Wednesday of last week Concord Church, some three miles from town on the Winchester pike, was burned down. This was one of the landmarks of the piety of our early settlers, a venerable pioneer of Christianity. It is believed to have been set on fire. We understand that it was shortly to have been torn down. Sacred from the holy memories connected with its history, it has met with its fate in a manner which has spared its owner the pain its voluntary destruction would have naturally caused him."

Southern News.

Captain A. Bellse, an old citizen of Mobile, Ala., is dead.

The cotton crop of Texas will be larger than was anticipated.

The grasshoppers have been ravaging San Antonio, Texas.

The first consignment of new molasses of this year's crop has been received in New Orleans.

It is proposed to organize the property owners of New Orleans into a co-operative-protective union.

Charles Pope, the actor, is to be the manager of the St. Charles Theater this winter in New Orleans.

Four hundred and two students had matriculated at the University of Virginia up to October 16th.

Mr. A. M. Tubbs, of Kaufman county, Texas, was recently shot and killed by some unknown person.

Lieutenant C. H. Churchill, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, died at Jackson, Mississippi, on the 14th inst.

Mr. M. H. Hardin, Clerk of the Georgia House of Representatives, has had a handsome tea set presented to him.

A bloody affray occurred in Maysville, Ala., on the 17th, between Wm. H. Wortham and K. Connelly. Cause—whisky.

Aaron Butler, Esq., one of the early settlers of Liberty county, Miss., died recently at the advanced age of ninety-one years.

Carpet-bagger D. C. Woodruff, of the police of Jefferson City, above New Orleans, is rendering himself intolerably infamous.

S. Alroy Jonas, the talented editor of the Aberdeen (Miss.) *Examiner*, is the author of a little poem of great tenderness and beauty entitled "Under the Grass," which is now going the rounds of the press.

Mrs. Leonidas Polk, widow of the distinguished Confederate General, and the former Bishop of Louisiana, will open her select school for young ladies in the basement of St. Paul's Church, New Orleans, on the 26th inst.

No More Dallying.

Those Eastern Democrats who are still harping on a change in the Democratic ticket should be made to stop. The Democratic press of the country, thus far tolerant of their croaking, should open its thunders upon them. A single volley well directed would suffice to silence the marplots. Let it be discharged.

The mere suggestion of a change in our ticket at this juncture must have damaged the party, but the damage on that account might have been repaired by a prompt and cheerful abandonment of the suggestion in obedience to the expressed will of the party. This, however, has not taken place. Though the will of the party that the suggestion shall be abandoned has been expressed authentically and with remarkable unanimity, the suggestion has not been abandoned, but is still obstinately pressed. The consequence is manifest. The damage arising from this doggedness is irreparable; and every day, every hour, every minute, that the doggedness, to call it by no harsher name, is kept up, the greater the irreparable damage must be. How many days more can we suffer this constantly augmenting damage without losing the hope of success, do what we may? We submit this question to the croakers themselves. Our own opinion is, that, if they keep up their croaking much longer with the countenance of respectable members of the party, it will make no sort of difference, so far as this canvass is concerned, what we do. In that event, we may change our candidates or dispense with candidates altogether, without the slightest harm to our prospects in the canvass. They will be beyond the reach of harm.

The canvass is nearly spent. Only ten working days from to-day remain, and yet the work to be done, which at best is hard, is not only not universally begun, but by partial suspense is continually made harder. When success demands that our whole energies shall be resolutely and unceasingly put forth, put forth to the utmost without the loss of a moment from now to the close of the canvass, we are suddenly thrown into a state of comparative paralysis and held in it by these marplots, and the difficulties of success are every instant made greater and greater. In the very crisis of the canvass, the marplots are crippling us and strengthening our adversaries. And the marplots know it.

It is high time that the party had dealt decisively with them. They are imperilling the liberties of the people. Further tolerance of their clamor would be criminal. They are either cowards or traitors. If they are cowards, let them be sent to the rear; if they are traitors, let them be shot down in their tracks; and, in either case, let the Democratic columns at once move on the enemy's works. We already have dallied too long.

The Indiana Address.

In the JOURNAL of this morning we publish a spirit-stirring address from the State Committee of the Indiana Democracy to the voters of Indiana. Of course no voter will omit to read it.

Though addressed to the voters of Indiana, it deeply concerns the voters of the whole country, who should deeply ponder it. It teaches a lesson of courage and of hope to Democrats in all quarters of our land. Its facts are undeniable. Its reasonings are unanswerable. And the spirit which animates its facts and reasonings is above all praise. The address throughout is admirable.

"Rally Around the Flag, Boys, Rally Once Again."

Under this stirring head, mounted by the flag of the Union, and surmounted with the names of Seymour and Blair, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, one of the ablest Democratic journals in the country, exhorts the Democracy of Ohio in terms which it will do the heart of Democrats everywhere good to read. "The Democracy of Ohio," says the *Plain Dealer*, "made a most gallant fight on Tuesday last, and though we were unsuccessful in electing our State ticket, we have made a gain of *four Congressmen*, and showed radicalism that their boasts that they could carry Ohio by forty thousand was false and absurd. The radical party were better organized in many sections of the State than we were and polled every *honest* vote they were entitled to, as well as many illegal ones. The Democracy did not have out in the southern and central portions of Ohio their full vote, and even in Cleveland there were many Democrats who failed to vote. Local dissensions in two or three Congressional Districts in Ohio, among Democrats, kept many of our voters from home, and there are many who only vote for President, in the Reserve, thinking that their votes for State and local officers are of no account. The heat of the first engagement is over, the radicals have an apparent triumph, but if there is one Democrat so unsophisticated as to believe that the Democracy of Ohio are conquered, or the least disposed to give up the November fight, we must disabuse his mind of such a mistake, and inform him that we intend to re-form the line, rally around the battle-flag, on which are inscribed the names of Seymour and Blair, and make another charge along the whole line of the enemy in November. The trifling radical majority in Indiana will be wiped out; the ten thousand Democratic votes which were rejected by radical judges in Pennsylvania will be received, and Pennsylvania will cast its electoral vote for Seymour and Blair. Every telegram and every mail bring information that the majorities claimed by the radicals in that State are diminishing. Let us go to work in *Ohio*, and work—work incessantly—work in every honest and honorable manner to redeem our State. There are thousands of radicals in the State who voted with the Republicans on local candidates who will vote for Seymour and Blair. Let us press on with irresistible determination, and from the very jaws of defeat we may wrest a glorious victory." Democrats! read these true words of cheer, and be cheered. We shall be victors yet. Never doubt it.

The Arkansas Gun Party.

It turns out that the five thousand stand of arms captured and thrown overboard on the Mississippi river, by a band of disguised men, belonged to the Governor of Arkansas and United States Senator McDonald of that State, having been purchased by those functionaries in the expectation that the Legislature would make the necessary appropriation of money to purchase the arms from them to be used in the State. The Governor alleges his conviction that armed resistance to the execution of the laws is contemplated and intended by the Arkansas Democracy. His weapons, if they had reached their destination, were to pass into the hands of the negroes.

We do not contend that the destruction of these arms was strictly justifiable, but it certainly has an excusable aspect. How many of the white people of the South or of any other section would, if they saw an opportunity to prevent it, permit fire arms, designed for the slaughter of the white race, to go into the custody of negroes? How many people of any section or country would not sooner resort to even a considerable amount of illegal violence than allow such a thing? Is it to be supposed that the white race of the South has lost, under the wretched weight of persecution, all the characteristics of white human nature?

Accounts come from Arkansas that the radicals of that State, under the leadership of the Governor and other radical officials, have entered industriously and vigorously upon the rascally work of carrying the election in November by the most open and wholesale frauds, knowing perfectly well, that, without such frauds, they would be beaten by many thousands. And this, in all probability, is one of the secrets of the purchase of the arms over which the broad tide of the Mississippi is rolling. The Governor and his friends, in view of the political atrocities they intend to commit, are apprehensive that the Democracy may be provoked to attempt by not wholly gentle means the rectification of intolerable wrongs, and therefore they procured five thousand stand of arms to compel unconditional submission whenever submission should not be voluntary. There is, there can be, no apprehension of unprovoked Democratic aggression in Arkansas. The Arkansas Democrats are abundantly strong enough, in the absence of all aggression on either side, to accomplish, to the fullest extent, all the political purposes that they entertain.

So far as the Arkansas Governor and Senator McDonald are concerned, we feel no regret for the loss of their property. And we hope that they will not be indemnified. They sought the lives of their white fellow-men and lost their own money. The action of the armed band that boarded the Hesper may have bad effects, but we don't regard the Governor's and Senator's political and peculiar mishaps as a bad effect at all.

"A Very Palpable Hit."

The New-York *Sun*, the wickedest Republican journal in New York, thus opens an article entitled "THE LEADING DEMOCRATIC ORGAN":

The remarkable manifesto of yesterday's *World*, proposing to withdraw Gov. Seymour and Gen. Blair and substitute for them new candidates, to be supported by the Democracy on the 3d proximo, will confirm many intelligent persons in the belief, which seems to have become quite general, that the *Sun* is the leading Democratic organ of the country.

We shall not assert that this impression is strictly correct: modesty forbids us to say so, in so many words. But it is certainly remarkable that the sentiments and the policy with which the *Sun* has so long and so laboriously endeavored to inspire the Democracy should at last be adopted in this startling, this surprising manner by so orthodox a party champion as the *World*. This event proves beyond question that it is the *Sun* which furnishes brains and ideas for the party, and if this is what properly constitutes the leading organ of a party, we suppose that we must accept the responsibilities of the position, notwithstanding our blushes.

Not satisfied with this cruel hit, the remorseless *Sun* concludes its article thus, whereby the *World* itself, Laertes-like, must confess "a touch":

While our hand is in, let us correct a rumor to which the extraordinary and admirable article in the *World* has given some currency. There is no truth in the story that the *Sun* and the *World* are about to be consolidated and to form one paper—no truth at all. They will remain separate, and each will continue to pursue its individual course as heretofore. The *World* will doubtless adhere to its party organization. The *Sun* will maintain its free position as an Independent Democrat, contending for principle, and keeping a stock of choice practical ideas always on hand to be supplied to either party, or to all, as the public good may seem to require.

But the *Sun* does not stop at this. Having thus run its rapier through the *World* in one article, the *Sun* in another article thus turns around the weapon in the wound: "We are rather proud, we confess, of our conquest of the *World*, if it has taken some time to make it. We never knew before just how Alexander felt when he sighed for more *Worlds* to conquer. It isn't a bad feeling at all." That will do. Carry out the carcass.

☞ The fact that three Democrats were lately arrested by the New-York police for illegal voting, and all of them discharged as innocent, is actually cited by that very brilliant and honest concern, the Detroit *Post*, as proof positive and direct that the New-York Democracy are "making extensive preparations for naturalization frauds." Such proofs are fair and average specimens of those which the radicals offer to sustain their allegations generally. The radicals are a precious party, to be sure. The world never saw anything like it.

The Real Temper of the South.

John Quincy Adams is reported as saying in his speech at Charleston that he had found the temper of the South very different from what the Republican newspapers represent it to be. "Since coming down himself, the New York *Herald's* reporter says, "he found that the newspapers had not told the truth about the South. He had spent several days in intimate conversation with General Wade Hampton, and had learned his views of the future, and he was now satisfied that Hampton was no more of a rebel than him self." Precisely what are the views which have produced this satisfaction in Mr. Adams, whose subjection to the Republican Mrs. Grundy affords in itself a strong guarantee of their adequateness, may be seen in the following extract from a recent letter of Wade Hampton to Major-General John A. McClernand, of Illinois, who had invited Hampton to address the Illinoisans:

If I could leave home I would certainly visit the great Northwest, in the hope that I might in some small degree disabuse your people of the false impression given to them by radical misrepresentations of the purposes, the wishes, and the desires of the people of the South. I would strive to impress upon them that we desire above all things a firm, just peace, that we recognize the question of slavery and secession as settled forever by the war, that we have no purpose, open or concealed, to agitate these questions at any future time, and that we look to constitutional agencies and peaceful remedies alone to free us from legislation which we believe to be unconstitutional, and which we know will destroy the South utterly and irretrievably.

We appeal, confidently, to the great conservative party which is now fighting for the Constitution, to rescue us from the ruin that is impending, not only over us, but over the whole country. We ask for peace, justice, and the Constitution. We ask only the rights held sacred by every American citizen. We are well nigh powerless. And, if it comes at all, it must come from the people of the North. If the South is crushed by military despotism the fate of the North will be sealed for constitutional liberty. Republican institutions will disappear under the same blow that destroys us. It is this conviction that makes us cling so tenaciously to that great party which alone offers us safety, and tenders to us honorable and equitable terms. If the candid men of all parties at the North would come to the South and see the condition in which we now are, if they would acquaint themselves with the feelings of our people, there would no longer be among them any doubt, either as to the absolute necessity for a change of government, or of the sincerity and good faith with which our people stand upon the platform of the Democratic party.

Mr. Adams's acknowledgment at Charleston is the fulfilment of this prediction as respects at least one candid man in the North, and Mr. Adams, though the gubernatorial candidate of the Massachusetts Democracy, is really a much fairer representative of the moderate men of the Republican party than he is of the Democratic party. His late speeches force this conclusion upon us. The right of each State to control its own local affairs, which is the fundamental principle of the Democratic platform, Mr. Adams indeed virtually surrendered in his first speech on Carolina soil, justifying the North, as he therein did, in requiring each Southern State to control its own local affairs in a particular way. In this requirement is obviously involved the whole principle of radicalism. Strictly speaking, then, Mr. Adams is nothing more or less than a moderate Republican, a sort of Republican who concedes the right of Congress to do what it thinks necessary in the Southern States, but who does not think necessary everything that Congress has actually done there. Boil down Mr. Adams's late speeches, and this is the residuum. Nothing more can be made of them. He differs with the extreme Republicans in policy not in principle. His testimony concerning the temper of the South, therefore, should commend itself to the Northern Republicans without distinction of faction. It is the testimony of an unbiassed witness, for, whatever may be thought of Mr. Adams's political affiliations, he certainly is not Democrat enough to hurt his testimony. This all honest persons must admit. We hope that he will be believed. He most unquestionably tells the truth. And if he will return and enforce it upon his political cousins at the North with something of the courage which he has displayed in asserting their fundamental principle at the South, the latter end with him, unlike those profane and blasphemous seducers denounced by Peter, will not be worse but better than the beginning. Such at any rate is our judgment.

Human Nature Giving Way.

Intelligence comes by telegraph from Louisiana that the office of the Attakapas *Register*, published in Franklin, St. Mary's Parish, was ransacked on Sunday night, and the type and press destroyed. The citizens of Franklin, and the surrounding country were said to be making every effort, at the date of the latest advices, to prevent further trouble, but the negroes were making fierce and audacious threats, and no little apprehension was felt that they would undertake to execute them.

The *Register* was a radical paper of the most ultra class. We never saw a copy of it that did not contain articles of the most incendiary character. Its tendency was to excite the negro population to outrage. No doubt it was encouraged to this course or emboldened to it by the fact that St. Mary's parish contains, in proportion to population, twice or three times as many negroes as any other parish in Louisiana. The editor no doubt expected that, say what he might and do what he might, the negroes and his brother scalawags would uphold and sustain him, and do so all the more gladly and enthusiastically on account of the aggressive violence with which he endeavored to inflame an ignorant and degraded class to riot and outrage.

The destruction of the Franklin paper was unquestionably wrong, but it was unquestionably natural. Men cannot calmly and patiently look on and see the safety and the lives of whole communities endangered by inflammatory words habitually hurled among beings of combustible passions, like fire-brands among powder-houses. But it was certainly the sacred duty of the white people of Franklin and St. Mary's to endure as long as they possibly could, using whatever good influences were legitimately at their command to resist the bad influences of infamous and unprincipled mischief-seekers.

Freedom of Elections in the South.

Three Federal batteries have just been sent to the South. One goes to Atlanta, Georgia, one to Columbia, South Carolina, and the other to Raleigh, North Carolina. The expenses of these batteries, to be used exclusively in the interests of the radical party, are paid by the taxpayers of the whole country without respect to party. The batteries go South to promote the election of the radical candidate.

And in what way are they expected and relied upon to promote that candidate's election? In the first place by intimidation, and in the second place, in the event of the failure of the hoped for intimidation, by butchery. This is the whole of the projected programme in regard to the guns.

One would think that the radicals have already practised so much intimidation and violence and oppression in the South, and have so many military forces and military weapons of all descriptions there, that even they themselves would not suppose that they have need of any further martial strength in that section. But they cry "Let us have peace" and go on increasing their preparations for war in the South and increasing the expenditures of the government, which have all the while, throughout nearly four years since the declaration of peace, not only been upon a war footing, but constantly augmented. "Let us have peace" indeed! What a bitter and insolent mockery of the country!

☞ A radical editor in Louisiana, who would be thought a fire-eater, threatens a resort to the pistol in a controversy with a neighbor. His pistol, if we are rightly informed, is as harmless as the pistil of a dandelion.

New Advertisements.

LOST—A Gold Chain Bracelet, with the name "Alice" on the clasp. The finder will be suitably rewarded upon leaving it at this office. oct d1*

WANTED—A situation in a private family, by a respectable lady, who is competent and willing to assist in the charge and education of children. Is also a good seamstress and plain dress maker. Salary not so much an object as a good home. For further particulars address Mrs. J. B. G., Columbus, Ky. o21d

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE firm of Fall, King, & Co. [illegible] dissolved by mutual consent. Oct. [illegible], 1868.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS.—A called meeting of LOUISVILLE COMMANDERY No. [illegible] KNIGHTS TEMPLAR will be held at their Asylum THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, 1868, at [illegible] o'clock. Work in the Red Cross. Visiting Sir Knights especially invited. A punctual attendance desired. By order of the Commander. WM. C. MUNGER, Recorder.

AUCTION SALE
BY J. U. SHAFFER & CO.
ON Saturday next, the 24th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., we will sell a two story BRICK HOUSE and LOT on Twelfth street, between Chestnut and Madison, containing [illegible] rooms and cellar. May easily be converted into a [illegible] house.
Also, at [illegible] o'clock, on the premises, a leasehold interest in a Cottage of two rooms and a kitchen on Magazine street just below Twelfth. Lease has [illegible] years to run.
Terms at sale and made known at sale.
J. U. SHAFFER & CO., Auctioneers.

Dry Goods
5 CASES Tecumseh [illegible] Osnaburgs;
1 CASES Alabama [illegible];
3 CASES Rappahannock [illegible] Cottonades;
5 CASES 4 and 7-8 Plantation Jeans;
15 CASES Eastern Jeans, assorted prices;
1,000 PIECES Louisville Jeans;
10 TRUSSES 2, 2½, and 3 bushel Cotton Sacks;
1,000 BAGS Cotton Yarn;
5 CASES black Satinet;
3 CASES [illegible] and calico; [illegible]
[illegible] and for sale.
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
[illegible] Sixth st., bet. Main and Market.

Notice.
THIS is to give notice that, on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HIRAM CASSITY, of ——, in the county of Montgomery and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Winchester, Ky., before Thos. M. Eginton, Register, on the 9th day of November, 1868, at [illegible] o'clock P. M.
W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the firm of CRUMBAUGH & HAMILTON are requested to call and settle their accounts within the next thirty days. W. J. HAMILTON. No. 116 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.

CARRIAGES.
W. F. SPYBEY,
MANUFACTURER OF
Rockaways, Buggies, &c.
Jefferson st., between Sixth and Seventh,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
A FINE stock of Rockaways, Buggies, &c., on hand for sale low. All work warranted.

City Taxes, 1868.
FIVE per cent WAS added to all City Tax bills, Oct. 10; ten per cent will be added Nov. 1; and after that date the collection of all bills will be enforced and in case of [illegible]. Please call and pay to avoid notoriety.
A. RAMMERS, Receiver.

SILVER-WARE.
SAM'L KIRK & SON,
172 West Baltimore st., BALTIMORE, MD.
Established 1817.

HATS, CAPS,
AND
LADIES' FURS.
PRATHER & SMITH
Are now offering one of the largest and best stocks held West. Terms cash or short time to prompt dealers.
No. 160 West Main street,
Between Fourth and Fifth.

GREAT LAND SALE
IN
HENDERSON COUNTY, KY.,
Authorized by Act of the Kentucky Legislature, 1867-8.
Seven Rich and Highly Improved Ohio River Bottom Farms, and 504 Town Lots, to be Disposed of
IN SHARES.

1st Prize	$150,000	5th Prize	$13,750
2d Prize	27,500	6th Prize	13,750
3d Prize	27,500	7th Prize	13,750
4th Prize	13,750		

280 Prizes in Town Lots! Valued at $120 Each.
140 Prizes in Town Lots! Valued at $100 Each.
84 Prizes in Town Lots! Valued at $80 Each.

Tickets, Five Dollars.

THE drawing will take place at Masonic Temple, in Louisville, Ky., on the 15th day of January, 1869.
Agents will furnish pamphlets, giving description of the property, and containing the act of the Legislature AUTHORIZING THE SALE.
Commissioners, who will manage the enterprise, are named in the act of the Legislature, and their integrity and responsibility are indorsed in the certificates which will be found in the pamphlets, of Gov. John W. Stevenson, Hons. Garrett Davis and Thomas C. McCreery, United States Senators; Hon. John T. Bunch, Speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives, Hon. Archibald Dixon, Joseph Adams, President of Farmers Bank; L. C. Dallam, President of National Bank; John H. Barret and others, of Henderson, Ky.; Hon. W. F. Parrett, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifteenth Judicial District, and M. S. Johnson, Judge of Court of Common Pleas, Indiana; Hon. Wm. H. Walker, Mayor; John S. Hopkins, President First National Bank, and others, of Evansville, Ind.; and many other gentlemen of position and prominence in Kentucky and Indiana.

TICKETS
Can be purchased of
L. H. Lyne, Farmers' Bank, Henderson, Ky.
R. R. Alexander, Commercial Bank, Louisville, Ky.
Thos. E. A. Brooks, Covington, Ky.
John F. Lathem, President Bank Hopkinsville, Hopkinsville, Ky.
Jas. L. Dallam, Commercial Bank, Paducah, Ky., and at Willard's hotel and Rufer's.
The Books opened at these points on the 1st of October, 1868.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS, PHILA. & N. YORK.
Dealers in U. S. Bonds and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges. Receive accounts of Banks and Bankers on liberal terms. Issue Drafts on London, Frankfort, &c.; also Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit, available through Europe, on
JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.

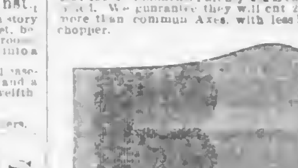
EYE, EAR, & THROAT.
DR. SINCLAIR
HAS removed his office to the BLOOM BLOCK, adjoining Central Market, on Fourth street, near Green. Treats specially diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat. References by permission: Gen. S. B. Buckner, Hamilton Pope, G. W. Norton, Banker, J. M. S. McCorkle, Dr. Way, Rev. E. P. Humphrey, D. D.; Thos. E. Jenkins, M. D.; Col. Bristow, &c.

BLACK WAFERS
Are warranted to prevent and cure all cases of [illegible], in both Male and Female, in from two to five days. Price $1 50 and $3 per box.
THE FEMALE REGULATING WAFERS
are warranted to Prevent, Regulate, and Remove all obstructions in from three to seven days, are pleasant to take, and harmless to the system. Price $1 per box.
The above are in form of Lozenges, can be carried on the person, and taken without suspicion. Sent by mail on receipt of price and 6 cent stamp. Prepared by DR. WM. NASON & CO., Boston, Mass. Sold by Druggists generally.

JENKINS' TONIC
IS THE TRUE TONIC,
AND THE BEST MEDICINE IN USE
IT GIVES RELIEF TO
The Weak, The Debilitated, The Pale and Puny, The Chlorotic, The Lymphatic, The Consumptive, The Convalescent, The Dyspeptic, The Bilious, The Bloodless, The Prostrated, The Despondent, The Scrofulous, The Rickety, The Nervous.
THOS. F. JENKINS & CO., Corner Third and Walnut sts.

Circular, Mill, Mulay, Gang, & Cross Cut
SAWS.
Every Saw that leaves our Factory is Oil Tempered and Patent Ground, *perfectly* true and even, and made of uniform temper by our patent tempering process.

AXES.
[illegible] shape, as good as the best. The RED JACKET (Colburn's Patent) AXE cannot be excelled. We guarantee they will cut 25 per cent more than common Axes, with less labor to the chopper.



Send for circular and prices to LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL, Pittsburg, Pa., Sole Manufacturers. For sale by principal Hardware Dealers.

SARSAPARILLIAN,
AND
Its Powerful Curative Associates.
PREPARED UNDER A NEWLY DISCOVERED PROCESS FOR EXTRACTING THE CURATIVE PROPERTIES FROM VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES, ENTERS INTO THE COMPOSITION OF
Dr. RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.
A NEW PRINCIPLE DISCOVERED.

ONE BOTTLE OF RESOLVENT IS BETTER THAN TEN LARGE BOTTLES OF THE ADVERTISED SARSAPARILLAS, OR DIRECT DIURETIC REMEDIES.

Physicians wonder at the extraordinary power of RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT in curing the worst forms of Scrofulous, Syphiloid, Chronic Skin Diseases, and its marvelous power in resolving calculous concretions, affording immediate relief and consequent cure of Diseases of the Kidney, Bladder, Liver, Lungs, Pancreas, Spleen. Its rapid influence in the cure of Diabetes, Incontinence or scanty, turbid, albuminous, cloudy urine; its almost instant efficacy in stopping itching and painful discharge of urine, and its singular power in curing discharges from the Uterus and Urethra, Leucorrhoea, Bloody Urine, and other unhealthy and weakening discharges;—and enquire wherein the SARSAPARILLIAN used in the Renovating Resolvent differs from ordinary *Sarsaparillas*! Sarsaparillian is the only principle in Sarsaparilla that possesses *curative properties*; all other parts of the root are inert and useless. One ounce of the extract obtained under Dr. Radway's new process for extracting the curative properties from vegetable substances, contains more of the true principle of cure than 20 lbs. of the ordinary roots.

SARSAPARILLIAN is only one of the ingredients that forms this truly wonderful medicine; and it is the only compensating remedy that communicates its purifying, cleansing and reinvigorating properties through the BLOOD, SWEAT, URINE, and other secretions, securing a harmonious functional action of every diseased organ and gland in the system. If the blood is corrupt, the Resolvent will make it pure. If the Lungs are ulcerated and sore, secreting thick phlegm and purulent matter, the Resolvent will lessen this deposit and repair the wasting lung with sound and healthy material. If the Skin is covered with pimples, spots, pustules, sores, ulcers, &c., the Resolvent will quickly remove these annoyances. If mercury is deposited in the bones and has accumulated in the system, the Resolvent will drive it out. If the Throat or Bronchial Glands are ulcerated, the Resolvent will cure these signs of an early waste. Direct remedies, possessing only exclusive properties, are hurtful, as they increase the functional secretions of one organ by suspending the constituent secretions of others; hence, a compensating remedy like the Resolvent is the only means of a permanent cure.

BEAR IN MIND THAT EVERY DROP OF BLOOD impregnated with the Resolvent and absorbed to supply the waste of the body, will make pure, sound and healthy flesh and bone. The first dose that is taken commences its work of purification and increasing the *appetite and flesh*.

A REMARKABLE CURE!
SORES ON THE TONGUE, ULCERS IN THE THROAT, SORE GUMS, SORE MOUTH, SORES IN THE NOSE, AROUND THE EYES, &c.

If recently exhibited, a few bottles will cure. If chronic, or through the effects of Mercury, Potassium, Corrosive Sublimate, from six to one dozen bottles may be required to make a permanent cure.

A remarkable instance of personal beauty restored to a lady disfigured by the ravages of a frightful disease.
From the advanced sheets of a new Medical work called
"FALSE AND TRUE."
BY JOHN RADWAY, M. D.

N. B.—This book contains much valuable information for the benefit of the sick. Illustrated with curves of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys, and other organs in their natural and in their diseased condition. Every person in search of health, and desirous of preserving the same, should send for a copy, which will be sent free of charge, by remitting one three cent stamp for postage, to Radway & Co., New York.

FIRST BOTTLE.—At the end of the first bottle her strength, appetite and spirits were improved, and the small pimples, blotches, pustules, disappeared. Applying the Resolvent over the surface, with a fine sponge, relieved the inflammation and itching, and served as a reliable antiseptic in cleansing and purifying the putrid flesh.
SECOND BOTTLE.—At the end of the second bottle, signs of improvement in the discharges from the uterus, inflammation, pain and swelling abated, the skin greatly improving, the eyes growing brighter, strength and appetite increasing.
THIRD BOTTLE.—Dry scabs on the scalp, and sores on the arms, and incrusted scales of the hands, gradually disappearing, leucorrhea greatly lessened, water becoming clear, and kidneys and bladder improving.
FIFTH BOTTLE.—Finger nails growing, hands and arms clear and smooth, hair growing on the scalp, bowels regular, and skin free from irritation, face clear of sores.
SIXTH AND SEVENTH BOTTLES.—Ulcers on the neck greatly improved, leucorrhea discharges stopped, menstruation regular, pain of the abdomen, irritation in the uterus, bladder and kidneys stopped, face clear of all spots, hair covering the scalp, great increase of flesh, spirits buoyant, step elastic, and appetite good.
NINTH BOTTLE.—All signs of disease gradually disappearing, frequent rides in the Park, great improvement in personal appearance, hair continuing to grow rapidly, skin smooth and clear, and the ulcer in the neck healed.
TWELFTH BOTTLE.—Continuing the Resolvent after all eruptions had disappeared, she gained in flesh and personal beauty. No more trouble in the uterus, kidneys, etc. Bowels regular, digestive organs regular, blood pure, her nails perfect, hair growing luxuriant, skin excellent, she exhibited to her friends a picture of health and beauty.
For six months after the use of the twelfth bottle, she continued taking three teaspoonfuls of the Resolvent per day, and two of the Pills three times a week."
In this wonderful cure a lesson may be learned in regard to the true means of securing personal beauty. Good, pure, rich blood will make healthy fibre and clear skin, beautiful complexion and luxuriant hair. Cosmetic powders, painting the skin with brushes, applying greasy substances, and alcoholic lotions to the hair, are injurious. The paint, powder, &c., clog up the pores, obstructs the free escape of sweat and insensible perspiration, thus preventing the absorption of oxygen in the atmosphere, air, so essential for the vitality and purification of the blood and fluids of the skin, &c. Pure blood is secured by the Resolvent, and all who use this medicine will enjoy the possession of its blessings. R. R. Resolvent is sold at $1 per bottle, at No. 87 Maiden Lane, N. Y., and by Druggists everywhere. Six bottles for $5.
N. B.—SEE THAT THE WORD SARSAPARILLIAN IS ON THE LABEL OF EACH BOTTLE.

REDUCED RATES.
THE MONTGOMERY MAIL,
Issued Daily and Weekly
AT MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA,
By G. H. GIBSON & CO., Proprietors.
THE proprietors of the MAIL take pleasure in announcing that they have materially Reduced the Rates of Advertising and Subscription, to-wit.
DAILY MAIL:
One year $10; Six months, $[illegible]; three months, $2 50
WEEKLY MAIL:
One year $[illegible]; Six months, $[illegible]; Three months, $1 50.
CLUB RATES.
DAILY—5 copies one year............$10
" 10 " "..........75
WEEKLY—5 copies one year..........30
" 20 " "..........50
Clubs received for six months at the above rates. Newsboys and Dealers will be furnished at the rate of [illegible] cents per dozen.
Parties wishing to advertise in Southern Journals will have the most liberal terms offered them by addressing the proprietors of the MAIL.
The MAIL has a circulation in Alabama unequaled by any other newspaper, and is rapidly on the increase. It is the OFFICIAL organ of the city of Montgomery, and has been awarded the publication of the list of letters in accordance with the law requiring this list to be published in the paper having the LARGEST CIRCULATION.
In Politics the MAIL is a fearless and independent advocate of Constitutional Conservative Union principles.
The DAILY MAIL contains all the latest telegraphic and general intelligence, full proceedings of legislative bodies, &c., while the WEEKLY MAIL, being one of the Largest Sheets in the South, is filled with reading matter only, embracing all the current news of the week.
Subscriptions, Advertising, and Job Printing solicited.
Money in registered letters or by postal orders may be sent at our risk.

TO BUSINESS MEN.
THE
CONSTITUTIONALIST,
PUBLISHED
Daily, Tri-Weekly & Weekly,
AUGUSTA, GA.,
IS one of the oldest and most influential journals in Georgia, having a large circulation in that and the adjoining States.
The attention of Merchants and business men is solicited to its claims as a first class medium for making their business known in the section of country where it circulates.
STOCKTON & CO., Proprietors, AUGUSTA, GA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Black Belgian Cords, Epinglines in assorted col's, Alpaca Gros Grains, White & col'd Alpacas, Mignionette Crapes,
And a great variety of New Dress Goods, CHEAP FOR CASH AT
CUNNINGHAM'S CHEAP CASH STORE,
152 MARKET STREET.

TOBACCO AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

GEO. W. WICKS .... N. FUREY
GEO. W. WICKS & CO.,
TOBACCO AND COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merchants,
AGENTS FOR
VIRGINIA, MISSOURI, AND KENTUCKY
MANUFACTURED AND LEAF TOBACCO,
Maysville Cotton Yarns, Batting, Twine, &c.,
No. 102 Main St., Louisville, Ky.,
ALSO PROPRIETORS OF
"THE LOUISVILLE COTTON WAREHOUSE,"
Corner of Second and Washington streets, Louisville, Ky.
☞ DAILY SALES OF COTTON AT AUCTION.

E. W. & L. P. KENNEDY,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
57 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

DRY GOODS.

FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS
AT
TRADE PALACE.
Just received from New York a full and complete stock of
Dry Goods,
RICH SILKS,
Dress Goods,
Cloaks and Cloaking Cloths
OF THE FINEST QUALITY. ALSO
TRIMMINGS,
LINENS of ALL QUALITIES.
Domestics,
A large stock.
WOOLEN BLANKETS, QUILTS, NOTIONS
IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
Ladies' and Gents'
Furnishing Goods,
CONSISTING OF
Scarlet Flannel Shirts and Drawers, Shaker and Canton Flannel Shirts and Drawers, and An endless variety of Neck-Ties,
LATEST NOVELTY.
TRADE PALACE,
Corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

PROFESSIONAL.

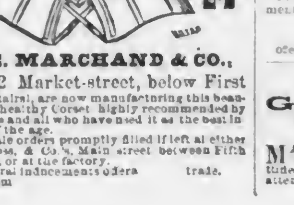
CLARENCE J. PRENTICE,
Attorney at Law
160 West Jefferson street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

REMOVAL.
DR. L. P. YANDELL, JR.,
HAS removed his office to corner of Fourth and Green, McDowell Block, up-stairs. Office hour, 12 to 1 o'clock.

THE AMERICAN
PAPIER-MACHE
MANUFACTURING CO.
Water Pails, Fire and Ship Buckets, Toilet and State Room Sets, Spittoons, Milk Pans, etc.,
made far more durable than the same articles of Wood, Tin, Copper, or other metal, or even India Rubber or Gutta Percha.
An end to Rusting, Shrinking, Bending, Breaking, Water-Soaking, and Odor-Retaining.
An Immense Saving Effected!
Beauty of Finish Combined with Lightness and Durability.
The utensils can be subjected to a heat sufficient to boil water without being in the least injured. They may be exposed to the action of the sun or a dry atmosphere, subjected to extreme cold, the roughest usage, and still retain their usefulness entirely.
The Papier Mache [illegible] *Water-Proof Preparation.*
THE WARES ARE ALMOST EVERLASTING.
All who have used them recommend them in the highest terms. Address, for catalogue and samples,
AMERICAN PAPIER MACHE CO., No. 11 Pine st., N. Y. City.

WASHINGTON FOUNDRY.
JOHN B. DAVIES,
MANUFACTURER OF
MARINE, LAND, AND PORTABLE
STEAM ENGINES.
Grist and Saw Mill Machinery.
TOBACCO, COTTON, AND HAY PRESSES AND SCREWS.
Boiler, Sheet Iron, and Copper Work of all descriptions.
Wrought Iron Pipe and Steam Fittings. Steam and Water Gauges, Whistles, &c., &c.
Agent for CARVER'S ANTI-FREEZING CISTERN and WELL PUMPS, and KNOWLES' PATENT STEAM PUMPS.
Corner Main and Ninth streets.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

SELF-ADJUSTING
ELASTIC CORSET.



H. E. MARCHAND & CO.,
NO. 2 Market-street, below First (up-stairs), are now manufacturing this beautiful and healthy Corset, highly recommended by physicians and all who have used it as the best invention of the age.
Wholesale orders promptly filled if left at either Hays, Cross, & Co's, Main street between Fifth and Sixth, or at the factory.
☞ Liberal inducements offered the trade.

PROPOSALS.

Army Supplies.
ATTENTION, GRAIN DEALERS.
ACT'G ASS'T QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A., NASHVILLE, TENN., October 15, 1868.
SEALED Proposals (which must be in duplicate, with copies of this advertisement attached) will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 28th day of October, 1868, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with [illegible] POUNDS OF OATS
If furnished in sacks the sacks to be returned. The Oats must be of good merchantable quality, full, clean and well dried, and to be delivered in the city of Nashville as follows, viz: [illegible] on or before the 14th days of November and December, 1868, and January and February, 1869, respectively; provided that the Quartermaster at Nashville may require the whole or any portion greater than that above named to be delivered at any time subsequent to December 15, 1868, upon giving ten days' notice to that effect to the contractors.
Payment to be made monthly by the quartermaster at Nashville.
Two sureties will be required in the sum of $[illegible] for the faithful performance of the contract if awarded. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids offered.
By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Thomas Swords, A. Q. M. Gen., U. S. Army, C. Q. M. Department of Cumberland.
J. F. LEGHORN, 1st Lt. 6th Inf. and A. A. Q. M.

Proposals for Coal.
POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., October 16, 1868.
SEALED PROPOSALS (which must be in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each) will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. Saturday, October 24, 1868, for the delivery of ten thousand (10,000) bushels Bituminous Coal, by boat or barge, to the U. S. Quartermaster, at Vicksburg, Miss. Said Coal to be received by him from the barge or boat.
Bids must state the kind of Coal and the mines from which it was taken, and must be accompanied by the guarantee of two responsible parties that, in case a contract is awarded to the bidder, good and sufficient bond will be given for the faithful performance of the same.
Bids will be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," and addressed to the undersigned.
By order of the Quartermaster General.
H. C. RANSOM, Bvt. Lt. Col. & Q. M., U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE CUMBERLAND, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 15, 1868.
SEALED Proposals (which must be in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each) will be received until 12 o'clock M. Friday, October 23, 1868, for furnishing the following Stores, viz:
[illegible] barrels Mess PORK.
[illegible] pounds 1st quality new sugar-cured canvassed HAMS, to be packed in tierces. Samples of Hams must be furnished with bids.
[illegible] pounds BROWN SUGAR, in new barrels.
[illegible] gallons best quality pure VINEGAR, in new barrels and half barrels, one half of each.
[illegible] pounds best quality STAR CANDLES.
[illegible] pounds good quality HARD SOAP.
[illegible] pounds best quality pure ground PEPPER, in 1/2 lb. packages, full weight.
[illegible] barrels best quality POTATOES.
[illegible] barrels best quality ONIONS.
The usual conditions of my advertisements must be strictly complied with.
M. P. SMALL, Bvt. Brig. Gen. and C. S.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.
Mary Shipp
On Petition | In Chancery. No. [illegible].
BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause the undersigned, or one of us, will, on Monday, Oct. 26, 1868, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the property in pleadings mentioned, viz:
A TRACT OF LAND,
In Jefferson county, Ky., containing [illegible] acres, called the "Wet Woods" tract, beginning at a stake or stone in the road of a private road laid out across the end of the original tract, and corner to formerly Newton H. Bragg's property; thence with his line S. [illegible] W. [illegible] poles to a stake or stone, another of said Newton's corners; thence N. [illegible] W. [illegible] poles to a stake or stone. thence N. [illegible] E. [illegible] poles to a stake or stone in the side of said private road; thence with same S. [illegible] E. [illegible] poles to the beginning, excepting therefrom the portion beginning at a stone in Bartlett's old line, and corner to Nich. Haming; running thence with his line S. [illegible] W. [illegible] poles to a stake in the middle of said road; thence N. [illegible] E. [illegible] poles to a stone in Bartlett's old line; thence with the same N. [illegible] W. [illegible] poles to the beginning.
The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.
F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.
John Lloyd against A. H. Speed, &c. | In Chancery. No. 21,7[illegible].
BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on Monday, Oct. 26, 1868, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 1, 6, and 12 months, the following property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz:
TWO LOTS OF GROUND.
In this city, on the north side of Madison street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, running [illegible] feet on said street and extending back northwardly the same width [illegible] feet to a [illegible] foot alley. The said [illegible] feet, on which are two tenements, is composed of two lots of [illegible] feet front each; one of the lots being the same conveyed to the defendant by Callahan by deed recorded in Jefferson County Clerk's office, in book No. [illegible], page 28, and the other is an adjoining lot, purchased by said defendant at Chancery sale of this Court in case No. [illegible], Thos. Gunter against F. C. Farleigh, &c. The lots will be sold separately.
The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.
F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.
Western Financial Corporation against H. F. Given and G. Gaines | In Chancery. No. [illegible].
BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on Monday, Oct. 26, 1868, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz:
Twenty Shares of the Capital Stock of the Western Financial Corporation, Louisville, Ky., standing in the name of H. F. Given, and for which certificate No. [illegible], dated August 21, 1868, was issued.
The plaintiffs will transfer the said stock, or so much thereof as may be sold to the purchaser, and issue to him a certificate therefor.
The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.
F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.
Duckwall, Troxell, & Co. against J. H. Dennis | In Chancery. No. 21,632.
BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on Monday, October 26, 1868, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, the following described property, viz:
A HOUSE AND LOT
In the city of Louisville, on the south side of High street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, having a front on High street of [illegible] feet and running back the same width [illegible] feet, more or less, to an alley, and [illegible] feet adjoining and running back same width [illegible] feet; the first lot being No. [illegible] in Rousseau's enlargement, and conveyed to said Dennis by R. H. Rousseau, and the other lot being the one conveyed by Cora Day to said Dennis.
The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.
F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, Deputies.

THE BEST KID GLOVES IN THE WORLD ARE
LAPORTE'S PARIS KID GLOVES
All Gloves made by me bear my signature. Laporte
Ladies and gentlemen will find a fresh assortment of these Beautiful and Elastic Kid Gloves at
GREEN & GREEN'S,
Corner Fourth and Main sts.

JULIUS LEHNERT,
GUNSMITH,
No. 88 Sixth st., bet. Market & Jefferson,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Breech-loading and Muzzle-loading Double Shot Guns, Rifles, etc., and Ammunition. Repairs promptly attended to.

SPECIAL NOTICES!

A STAR ON FIRE!
Was recently reported by the astronomers. What of that? Who cares for far orb myriads of miles away? Meanwhile the whole country is
IN A BLAZE
of excitement at the wonderful effect produced during the past year upon tens of thousands of
HUMAN SPHERES
by that quencher of fiery hair, that transformer of gray hair, that swift beautifier of hair of every unpleasant shade of color.
CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,
a preparation as harmless as the April rain. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 68 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.

HOW BRANDRETH'S PILLS CURE.
When disease is in the system it may be said to be an intruder. Brandreth's Pills are a sort of Police, which, being swallowed, seize the intruder and cause a disturbance when Nature turns them both out of her domains together. Nature always tries to restore health, but, alas, is not always able. Besides, assisted by BRANDRETH'S PILLS and mild diet, she recovers when this great medicine is used in season. Over a hundred years has proved the truth of this assertion. In fact their use insures the cure of all disease of the human body, whether chronic or recent, infectious or otherwise; because they purify the blood and increase safely the action of the excreting and secreting vessels. The sick gain new powers of life from [illegible] with a [illegible] that is failing gathers vigor from a refreshing rain.
Principal Office, Brandreth House, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

Thirty Years' Experience in the Treatment of Chronic and Sexual Diseases.
A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE. The cheapest book ever published—containing nearly three hundred pages, and one hundred and thirty fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the human organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on early errors, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by a report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of twenty-five cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats, either personally or by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the world.

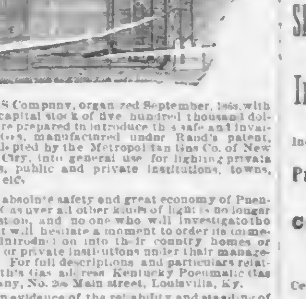
CONFIDENTIAL.—Young men who have injured themselves by certain secret habits, which unfit them for business, pleasure, or the duties of married life; also middle aged and old men, who, from the follies of youth or other causes, feel a debility in advance of their years, before placing themselves under the treatment of any one, should first read "The Secret Friend." Married ladies will learn something of importance by perusing "The Secret Friend." Sent to any address, in a sealed envelope, on receipt of 25 cents. Address DR. CHARLES A. STUART & CO., Boston, Mass.

BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.
Essays for Young Men on the interesting relation of Bridegroom to Bride in the institution of Marriage—A Guide to matrimonial felicity and true happiness. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

"MANHOOD."—*Another New Medical Pamphlet from the pen of Dr. Curtis.* The "Medical Times" says of this work: "This valuable treatise on the cause and cure of premature decline shows how health is impaired through secret abuses of youth and manhood, and how easily regained. It gives a clear synopsis of the impediments to marriage, the causes and effects of nervous debility, and the remedies therefor." A pocket edition of the above will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents by addressing Doctor CURTIS, No. 58 North Charles street, Baltimore, Md.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory No. 16 Bond street, New York.

GAS FOR COUNTRY HOUSES,
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS, CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES.
Kentucky Pneumatic Gas Company
OFFICERS:
James A. Miller, Pres't; Jacob L. Smyser, V. Pres't; James H. Clark, Sec'y; Marcus A. Finch, G. Sup.; James S. Lithgow.



THIS Company, organized September, 1868, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, are prepared to introduce this safe and invaluable gas, manufactured under Rand's patent, and adopted by the Metropolitan Gas Co. of New York City, into general use for lighting private houses, public and private institutions, towns, cities, etc.
The absolute safety and great economy of Pneumatic Gas over all other kinds of light is no longer a question, and no one who will investigate the subject will hesitate a moment to order its immediate introduction into their country homes or public or private institutions under their management. For full descriptions and particulars relating to this Gas address Kentucky Pneumatic Gas Company, No. 2[illegible] Main street, Louisville, Ky.
As an evidence of the reliability and standing of the gentlemen composing and managing this Company, we refer to V. McKnight, President Bank of Kentucky; C. Tilden, President Bank of Louisville; H. D. Newcomb, President Louisville Financial Corporation; B. S. Benedict, President Commercial Bank; James Bridgeford, President Second National Bank; L. L. Warren, President Tobacco Bank; H. B. Hill, Cashier Northern Bank; and to all other bankers, merchants, and manufacturers in Louisville.

NOTICE.
WE have this day associated with us Mr. Pack Thomas, of Louisville, and will do a regular Provision and Commission business in connection with our Pork-Packing and Ham-Curing. The style of the firm will remain the same as heretofore.
O. W. THOMAS & CO.
O. W. THOMAS, [illegible] W. H. MERIWETHER, PACK THOMAS.

O. W. THOMAS & CO.,
Pork-Packers, Ham-Curers,
PROVISION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
16 West Main st., LOUISVILLE, KY.

MASON'S Challenge Blacking
ESTABLISHED 10 YEARS.
USED BY ALL NATIONS
IN EVERY CLIME,
AND universally acknowledged to be superior to any Blacking the World has ever known. Orders promptly executed by
JAMES S. MASON & CO., Nos. 138 and 140 North Front st., PHILADELPHIA, Pa.
N. B. Freights by Rail have been temporarily reduced about 50 per cent.

MANTELS.
HAVING now in our Warerooms a large stock of MARBLE MANTELS, embracing every variety of styles and Marble, also a large stock of ENAMELED IRON and SLATE MANTELS, we invite the attention of parties building and repairing, as we are satisfied we can sell any of the above on better terms than they can be obtained elsewhere.
We also keep on hand FRONTS and GRATES and all Castings belonging to Mantels of the latest and improved styles.
MULDOON, BULLETT, & CO.,
108 Green street.

Pianos & Organs
STEINWAY'S, CHICKERING'S, GABLER, and other Pianos and S. D. & H. W. Smith's Organs at lowest prices for cash or to monthly installments. Music and Musical Goods wholesale or retail. D. P. FAULDS, [illegible] Main st., bet. Second and Third.

THEODORE POLHEMUS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
COTTON SAIL DUCK,
And all kinds of Cotton Canvas,
11 to 130 inch. wide,
Felting Duck, Car Covering, Bagging, Ravens Duck, Sail Twines, &c., Seamless Bags, "Montana" and "Ontario," American, and English Bunting.
59 Broad Street, New York.
E. A. BRINKERHOFF, J. SPENCER TURNER, THEODORE POLHEMUS, H. D. POLHEMUS, Special.

THE COLUMBUS INDEX,
Published Weekly and Tri-Weekly,
AT COLUMBUS, MISS.
TORT, BAKER, & STEVENS, Proprietors.
THE Index is Democratic to the core, has the largest circulation of any paper published in North or East Mississippi, or Pickens, Jones, Fayette, or Marion counties, Alabama. It presents to the business man the finest medium for advertising in the rich counties of Lowndes, Monroe, Noxubee, Oktibbeha and Winston; the little towns along the M. & O. R. R., from Corinth to Meridian, in Mississippi, and the Western counties in Alabama.

TRI-WEEKLY ADVOCATE,
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA.
THIS old-established Democratic Journal (for many years official journal of the State) offers great inducements to advertisers. Circulation on the Coast and in East Louisiana.
D. C. MONTAN, Manager.

AGENTS WANTED!

WANTED—A few experienced Canvassing Insurance Agents for popular Companies can find employment at No. 16, up stairs on Main, near corner Fourth street.

WANTED—Agents—$30 to $50 per week can be made by male or female with Linington's celebrated spring steel needle packages. Every lady will have one. Four papers in each package. Send 25 cents for sample package and circular. C. M. LININGTON, 48 South Halsted st., Chicago.

WANTED.—The De Soto Mutual Life Ins. Co. can give employment to several city solicitors and also to traveling agents on liberal terms. Call at the office, No. 1[illegible] Main street, near Fourth street.

WANTED.

WANTED—A situation in a private family as housekeeper, by a lady who can give the best of references. Address No. [illegible] Jackson, between Jefferson and Green.

WANTED—Business Man.—We want a first class business man to open rooms in this city to introduce our Sewing Machines. To the right party we are prepared to offer extraordinary inducements. For further particulars address "the Woman Sewing-Machine Co., Cleveland, Ohio."

WANTED—Dwelling.—I wish to rent a small brick dwelling, centrally located, containing from 4 to 6 rooms, besides a kitchen and servants' room. The house must be in No. 1 condition. For one that suits a good careful tenant can be secured. Address by letter, stating terms, location, etc.
J. A. HEINSOHN.

WANTED—Ten thousand dollars for one year at [illegible] per cent. Good security given. Address W. H., at this office.

WANTED—A comfortably furnished house, within four squares of the Central Market, for one year, with privilege of retaining it for several years. It must contain 1 parlor, 1 dining-room, 4 bed rooms, 2 servants' rooms, 1 bath-room, pantry, &c., and hot and cold water. Address immediately box 500, Louisville post-office.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Store-house No. 69 Sixth street, between Main and Market. For terms inquire of POINIER & CAMPBELL, No. [illegible] W. Main st., opposite Louisville Hotel.

FOR RENT—A splendid stable and carriage house on College, between First and Brook. Apply to J. U. SHAFFER & CO., No. [illegible] Jefferson street.

FOR RENT—Dwelling—A pleasantly situated two-story brick dwelling house, No. 2[illegible] Broadway, between Jackson and Hancock, containing eight rooms and a good cellar—gas throughout, coal house, carriage-house, and stable—the entire buildings being in good condition. Possession given immediately. Apply to
KAHN & WOLF, 2[illegible] Main st., bet. Seventh and Eighth.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A Cottage containing three rooms, with lot of two acres ground, adjoining the property of John H. Harney, deceased, in Middletown, Ky. Lot will be subdivided if desired. Good fruit trees on the place. Apply to J. Elmer, near the premises, or to Thompson & Co., [illegible] Fourth street.

FOR SALE—SAW-MILLS—Parties intending to purchase Saw-Mills, Shingle Mills, and other Machinery will find it to their interest to call at the N. E. corner of Brook and Main streets, just above the new Gait House.
ALEXANDER & BACON.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—One frame house of six rooms, on Green street, between Tenth and Eleventh. One new cottage of four rooms, on Broadway, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth. Inquire at S. ROTHCHILD'S banking office, No. 74 Main st.

FOR SALE—A lot of Old Papers, the cheapest wrapping that can be bought. Apply at this office.

COAL.

MILLAR & KAYE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BEST QUALITY OF
PITTSBURG COAL.
OFFICE NO. 53 FOURTH ST.
Three doors below Main,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

CANNEL COAL.
WE have just received, per tow-boat Sam Parker, a supply of the Hunnewell, Ky., Cannel Coal, superior to any coal in market for cooking and parlor use. Also Peacock, Pomeroy, and Pittsburg Coal for sale at lowest market rates.
OLMSTEAD & O'CONNOR.
OFFICES: 99 Third, west side, bet. Main & Jeff. S. W. corner Brook & Market.

"Westward the Star of Empire takes its way."
SECURE A HOME IN CALIFORNIA.
THE
Immigrant Homestead Association
OF CALIFORNIA.
Incorporated under the laws of the State November 30, 1867, for the purpose of
Providing Homes for its Members,
And thereby induce emigration.
Capital Stock - - $1,000,000
Divided into 200,000 shares at $5 per share,
PAYABLE IN U. S. CURRENCY.
Certificates of Stock issued to Subscribers immediately on receipt of the money.
No person allowed to hold more than five shares.
A Circular, containing a full description of the project to be distributed among the stockholders, will be sent to any address upon receipt of stamps to cover return postage.
Information as to price of land in any portion of the State or upon any other subject of interest to parties proposing to immigrate cheerfully furnished upon receipt of stamps for postage.
All letters should be addressed
SECRETARY IMMIGRANT HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION,
Post-office Box No. 36, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.
Advertisements forwarded to all Newspapers.
No advance charged on Publishers' prices.
All leading Newspapers kept on file.
Information as to Cost of Advertising furnished.
All Orders receive careful attention.
Inquiries by Mail answered promptly.
Complete Printed Lists of Newspapers for sale.
Special Lists prepared for Customers.
Advertisements Written and Notices secured.
Orders from Business Men solicited.
40 PARK ROW, N. Y.

Rufer's Hotel & Restaurant,
Fifth st., between Main and Market.
I hereby inform the public that I have now opened, in connection with my restaurant, a hotel, which will be conducted on the European plan. The rooms are well ventilated and elegantly furnished guests will have the privilege of the restaurant, where they can eat their meals wherever they desire. In the restaurant they will find all the luxuries of the season.
CHARLES C. RUFER, Proprietor.

R. A. ROBINSON & CO.,
No. 184 Main St.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS AND IMPORTERS OF
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window-Glass, Glassware, Perfumery, Tobacco, &c.,
WE are receiving our heavy fall importation, comprising a large and complete assortment of every article usually sold by Wholesale Druggists and are prepared to offer every inducement to the trade that can be obtained in any Western market, and to compete with the Eastern markets in a general assortment of Eastern and Western goods. We invite the attention of dealers to our large and well-assorted stock. All orders entrusted to us will receive our prompt and careful attention.
QUININE, MORPHINE, AND OPIUM.
1,000 ounces Quinine;
[illegible] " Morphine;
100 " Gum and Pulv. Opium.
COAL OIL AND TANNERS' OIL.
[illegible] bbls Refined Coal Oil;
30 bbls Bank and Straits Oil.
1,500 boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes;
[illegible] Glassware, Flint and Green.
For sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

TO LOUISVILLE MERCHANTS.
THE GRIFFIN HERALD, published in Griffin, Ga., having a good and increasing circulation, is offered as a good advertising medium through which the merchants of Louisville can make their business known in Georgia. Subscription price only $3 a year. Democratic at all times.
Address ZEV. A. MARTIN, Editor and Proprietor Herald, Griffin, Ga.

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY KIND AT THE
JOURNAL JOB OFFICE,
No. 111 West Green st.
Catalogues, Pamphlets, Cards, Bills, and Circulars.
Work will be sent to any part of the country by mail or express.
Communications relative to Job Printing will be promptly answered, stating prices, &c. Address
JOURNAL JOB OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY.

J. W. SEATON & CO.,
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES,
Corner Fourth and Jefferson Sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains

Nashville Railroad.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Nashv'e and Memphis Mail	1.15 P. M.	6.00 A. M.
Nash. and Memphis Express	[illegible] A. M.	3.30 P. M.
Crab Orchard Express	12.30 P. M.	7.[illegible] A. M.
Bardstown Accommodation	8.30 A. M.	3.30 P. M.

Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Lexington	[illegible] A. M.	6 00 A. M.
Lexington	7.00 P. M.	2.30 P. M.
Accommodation	10 A. M.	4.15 P. M.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

Arrive.	Depart.
4 [illegible] P. M., ex. Sunday	3 A. M., except Sunday
[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] P. M., ex. Sun. & Sat.
7[illegible] A. M., daily	9 P. M., daily.
6 [illegible] A. M.	

Arrival and Departure of Mails

	CLOSES.	ARRIVES
First Eastern	12 [illegible] M.	6 [illegible] P. M.
Second Eastern	12 [illegible] P. M.	7.30 A. M.
First St. Louis, Mo.	12 [illegible]	5.00 P. M.
Second St. Louis, Mo.	12 30 P. M.	11 30 P. M.
First Indianapolis & Chicago	12 [illegible] M.	5.00 P. M.
Second Ind. & Chicago	[illegible] P. M.	7.30 A. M.
First Nashville, Memphis, & New Orleans Mails	12 30 P. M.	6.00 A. M.
Second Nashville, Memphis & New Orleans	5 30 P. M.	12.30 P. M.
First Lexington, Frankfort, and Way Mails	12 30 P. M.	10 [illegible] A. M.
Second Lexington, Frankfort, & Way Mails	2.00 P. M.	7.00 P. M.
Louisville & Bardstown Railroad	2.30 P. M.	9.00 A. M.
Louisville & Cincinnati Mail boat	[illegible] M.	9.00 A. M.
Louisville & Evansville Mail boats—Leave Tuesdays, Wednesday, Fridays, and Saturdays	2 30 P. M.	6.00 A. M.
First New Albany	[illegible] M.	5.00 P. M.
Second New Albany	[illegible] M.	10 [illegible] A. M.
Shawneetown—Leaves Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays	12 30 P. M.	6.00 P. M.
Taylorsville & Brownsboro—Leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays	12 30 P. M.	3.00 P. M.
First Shelbyville	12 30 P. M.	10 [illegible] A. M.
Second Shelbyville	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] P. M.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE
AND
MEMPHIS & LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE.
ON and after Sept. 13th, 1868,
Trains will run as follows:

Leave Louisville	6 [illegible] A. M.	3 30 P. M.
Arrive at Nashville	5 [illegible] P. M.	[illegible] A. M.
Arrive at Humboldt	[illegible] A. M.	10 [illegible] A. M.
Arrive at Memphis	[illegible] A. M.	[illegible] P. M.
Arrive at New Orleans	[illegible] A. M.	[illegible] P. M.
Arrive at Mobile	[illegible]	[illegible]

Trains leave Nashville for Chattanooga and Atlanta at [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M., and for Decatur and Huntsville at [illegible] P. M.
Sleeping Cars on [illegible] 30 P. M. train run through to Nashville, Humboldt, and New Orleans without change. Passengers on morning train from Louisville take sleeping car at Bowling Green, running through to Memphis.
Knoxville Branch train leaves Louisville at 7 [illegible] A. M. for Lebanon, Danville, and Crab Orchard, connecting by stages for all important points in Southeastern Kentucky.
Bardstown train leaves Louisville at [illegible] P. M.
The Bardstown train connects at Samuel's Station with stages for Fairfield, Bloomfield, and Chaplin.
The [illegible] P. M. train for Nashville and Memphis runs daily; all other trains run daily except Sunday.
ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't L. & N. R. R.

Louisville, Cincinnati, & Lexington RAILROADS.
ON and after October 5th, trains will run as follows:
Leave Louisville at [illegible] A. M., [illegible] P. M., & [illegible] P. M.
Arrive..........at [illegible] A. M., [illegible] A. M., and [illegible] P. M.
The [illegible] and 2.30 trains connect at Christiansburg for Shelbyville.
Fare through $2 35. SAM'L GILL, Sup't.

Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis RAILROAD.
THE ONLY ALL-RAIL ROUTE TO EAST, NORTH, AND WEST.
PASSENGERS taking this route arrive in Eastern Cities 11 hours in advance of passengers leaving same day on U. S. Mail boats.
Trains leave and arrive at Jeffersonville Depot immediately opposite Louisville, as follows:

Depart.	Arrive.
6.00 A. M. daily exc. Sun.	5.00 A. M. daily.
2.[illegible] P. M. daily.	7 [illegible] A. M. daily exc Sun.
[illegible] P. M. daily ex Sat. & Sun.	[illegible] P. M. daily
	[illegible] A. M. ex. Mon.

On Saturday a train leaves at [illegible] P. M. and on Sunday at [illegible] P. M. for St. Louis and Cincinnati.
☞ Baggage checked through to all principal points.
☞ Elegant Sleeping Cars on all night trains.
☞ For condensed through time tables and connections see small bills, and call at Company's office, corner Third and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.
HORACE SCOTT, General Superintendent.
JAMES FERRIER, General Ticket Agent.
Jeffersonville, Ind., July 1, 1868.

WALKER'S TONIC BITTERS
WILL CURE
Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Indigestion, Chills and Fever, Typhoid Fever, Billious Fever, Torpid Liver, Neuralgia, Sick and Nervous Headaches, and Similar Diseases.
For Consumption, Chronic Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Debility from any Disease, it is a safe, agreeable, and reliable tonic. In all Kidney and Bladder troubles it will be found beneficial.

My famous Bitters, 'tis confessed,
In all the country are the best;
They have no rival far or near,
In all our spacious hemispheres.
I'm sure their fortunate concoctor
Has saved more lives than any doctor;
So keep them, friends, a prized deposit,
To stand at all times in your closet.

VOLUNTARY EVIDENCE as to their merit, after two years' trial, from well-known ladies and gentlemen, selected out of many received:

From Mrs. Miller Stewart.
VICKSBURG, MISS., March 15, 1868.
W. H. Walker, Esq.:
DEAR SIR: I have used your Tonic Bitters for the past two years, and have been much benefited thereby. I confidently recommend them to persons suffering from Dyspepsia and General Debility.
Very truly yours, MRS. MILLER STEWART.

From J. F. Cox, Esq.
HODGENVILLE, LARUE COUNTY, KY., March 23, 1868.
W. H. Walker, Esq.:
DEAR SIR: For one year previous to my meeting you at Grayson Springs, last August, I had been subject to Fever and Ague Chills, and, at your suggestion, I used your Tonic Bitters freely, before my chill day, and I have not had a chill since, and have enjoyed uninterrupted good health.
Your friend, &c., J. F. COX.

From Mrs. A. M. Meeker.
ATLANTA, GA., January, 1868.
W. H. Walker, Esq.:
DEAR SIR: I hereby certify that I have used Walker's Tonic Bitters, and as a tonic they cannot be surpassed. I recommend my Southern friends to use them; they will invigorate and give new life.
Respectfully, &c., MRS. A. M. MEEKER.

LOUISVILLE, March 25, 1868.
W. H. Walker, Esq.:
DEAR SIR: We have used your Tonic Bitters with great satisfaction, and can recommend them for their great medicinal qualities, and also as an agreeable invigorating beverage and superior tonic.
C. Chamberlin, F. L. Huffman,
Vene P. Armstrong, A. J. Mitchell,
Miller Stewart, C. J. Walton,
Jas. Kennedy, J. B. Walker,
Wm. Gay, J. M. Duncan,
Phil. Speed, C. N. Warren,
R. L. Post, Thomas Steele,
R. H. Crump, O. A. Johnson,
Geo. D. Prentice, Isham Henderson,
Wm. E. Hughes.

WALKER'S TONIC BITTERS are known to the Faculty, and are not a *patent* medicine, and are indorsed by eminent Physicians, Ministers, and others.
W. H. WALKER, Sole Proprietor,
Louisville, Ky.

WALKER'S COCKTAIL BITTERS
Are unsurpassed for making all kinds of
COCKTAILS AND FLAVORING DRINKS.

W. H. WALKER & CO.,
Wholesale Wine and Liquor Dealers
No. 95 Main st., Louisville, Ky.
☞ For sale by all dealers everywhere.

D. H. DAVIES. H. B. SHANKS.
D. H. DAVIES & CO.,
Successors to ABADY & DAVIES,
COTTON FACTORS,
General Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties, Provisions, &c.,
South side Main st., between Third and Fourth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Hoop Skirts and Corsets.
KELLEY'S CINDERELA SKIRT;
THOMSON'S WINGED ZEPHYR "LE PANIER;"
THOMSON'S CELEBRATED GLOVE-FITTING CORSETS;
FRENCH AND GERMAN CORSETS;
AT
JAS. F. WHITE & CO.'S,
146 Market st., bet. Third and Fourth.

GEMS FOR THE MILLION.

A World of Jewels Thrown Up by the Late Earthquakes From the Bed of the Pacific.

THE ONE THOUSAND AND SECOND STORY OF THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Times*, writing from this city, tells the following remarkable story, which we republish here with the understanding that it must not be suffered to fall into the hands of the marines:

To the Editor of the St. Louis Times.

One of the most extraordinary stories ever read or written has since a late hour last night been gaining ground in certain quiet quarters of the city. It is so marvelous that one could scarcely believe it to be anything but the chimera of a madman's brain, if it were not confirmed by scientific facts, and by a vast number of the theories of modern philosophy. It is difficult to determine what amount of credibility we should attach to it, and it is best to let every man who reads the following paragraph judge for himself. It will be remembered that the late catastrophe in South America occurred simultaneously with the extraordinary eclipse of the sun, which, astronomers affirm, has not occurred before for two thousand years, and will not occur again for two thousand years to come. The calculations of astronomy are as accurate as the multiplication table, and in this particular instance are confirmed by the statements of history. No event of equal magnitude to the late earthquake in South America has occurred since the days of Herculaneum and Pompeii; but the convulsion which overwhelmed those two cities was merely local, so far as is known, and of scarcely any extent compared to the late catastrophe, which shook the entire continent of America from the river Sacramento to Cape Horn, and which must have been felt with a thousand times more terrific force out in the wide Pacific. It must be borne in mind that geologists affirm that the crust of the earth in that quarter of the globe is much thinner than at others, and some of them even go so far as to say that the bed of the Pacific is formed of a submerged continent. At all events, the great majority of the islands of the Pacific Archipelago are of volcanic formation, and navigators have been known to discover islands in those latitudes which they knew from their previous experience not to have existed some years before. It is now an established fact that the entire center of the earth is filled with a boiling ocean of liquid fire, which horrible and enormous mass is liable to the same changes of ebb and flow as the mighty mass of waters on the outside crust of our globe. This horrible reservoir has been described by Sir Charles Lyel and other profound thinkers as the great furnace of nature, wherein are smelted all the metals—gold, silver, lead, iron, platina, &c.—and which are afterwards pushed up to the surface by the volcanic action of the seething ocean beneath. It is here also that are produced the beautiful diamond and crystalized stone, for it is now known that they owe the form and brilliancy they possess simply to the fact that they have been exposed to the high temperature which exists in the center of the earth. We could make diamonds out of charcoal, could we reach the proper degree of heat; but that can, perhaps, never be reached by any artificial means at the command of man. As we said above, the ocean of liquid fire is subject to tidal motion, and it is to this fact must be attributed the fearful events that have desolated South America. The eclipse in the East Indies, where the sun and moon were in direct conjunction, must have created a stronger tidal current than has existed for two thousand years; and this current, rushing back with accelerated velocity, shook the crust of the earth in the Western hemisphere (just as a wave of the ocean would shake the sides of an old vessel), and vomited up to the surface the seething masses of matter which had been agitated in its bosom for thousands of years. These masses on coming in contact with lower temperature, instantly crystalized just as water crystalizes into ice in winter time. The Captain of a vessel trading between San Francisco and Valparaiso, describes what he witnessed in the Pacific ocean, but in what latitude he keeps a secret to himself. This captain has, or rather had, a brother boarding in a house on North Fourth street, and it is a letter which he wrote to his brother that has give occasion to the rumors that are whispered about in that quarter of the city. The substance of the letter as it has reached us, is mainly as follows: When nearly half way on the voyage, and at the time the earthquake took place, a fearful phenomenon presented itself. The ocean became convulsed to its mightiest depths, and a terrible wave was swept along, so high that, as the Captain humorously said, he thought it would have landed him in the city of Quito. The seamen were terribly frightened, but the vessel was to rights again in less than ten minutes. The affair was a mere joke among the men, for they fancied it was one of the high tidal waves which are common in the Pacific ocean. They continued their voyage, but towards midnight were alarmed by an extraordinary light which appeared in the heavens, and was first noticed on the larboard side, and which the ignorant and superstitious attributed to supernatural causes. The Captain, who seems to be an intelligent and courageous man, steered his vessel right in the direction of the light, and just before sunrise a sight of magnificence—such as no human eye has ever rested on—met his gaze. It was no less than a group of islands formed of huge masses of solid diamond of every color, and, in some places, of the purest brilliancy. The sailors fell into ecstacies, and one man, a half breed from the Sandwich islands, lost his senses so far that he would have thrown himself overboard if he had not been tied down. They sailed among the group the entire day, and found it to contain, on a rough calculation, at from twelve to twenty in number, but the exact number or their relative size, there was no time to ascertain. They consist of large, white flint rocks of crystallized shape, (some places nearly transparent) which rise to a height of about one hundred and fifty feet from the water. "Thick layers of various metals are imbedded into them, and the diamonds form thick layers beside these latter. This is the general formation, but some of the smaller islands are composed nearly altogether of diamond, in which the emerald prevails. There are agate, opaque topaz, ruby, and, indeed, diamonds of every hue; but one island, which he describes as being almost seventy miles long by fifteen wide, consists of an entirely pure emerald without any admixture of foreign substance. It was difficult to effect a landing on any of the group. At length some of the men succeeded; but the captain himself, satisfied with what he had seen, did not leave the vessel.

The men describe the interior of the island on which they landed as consisting almost entirely of mud, which is gradually congealing under the heat of the sun. A curious thing was that the brilliants were seen in the muddy quarters of the island, lying about like huge bowlders, the smallest one they saw being about two hundred tons in weight, but there were numbers of others considerably larger. Of course there was no water or vegetation to be seen. The most curious effect the sight had on the men, both those on the vessel as well as those who visited the island, was that the extraordinary brilliancy sickened their stomach and vomiting, followed by a copious discharge from the bowels, was the consequence. All efforts to detach portions of the diamond rock proved abortive; and it was out of question to attempt removing any of the great brilliant bowlders. They made an attempt to detach portions of rock by means of a crowbar and sledge, but it was so hard all efforts were useless, and though they had powder enough on board they had no implements with which to drill the holes for blasting. The Captain would have proceeded on his voyage to Valparaiso; but the men mutinied and obliged him to put back to Panama. He afterwards, with the consent of the crew, ran the vessel on shore on the northern coast of Columbia, and, telegraphing to the owners that she was lost, came on as far as Aspinwall, from which city he wrote to his brother in St. Louis. He desired his brother to come along at once, and bring with him the finest and best tempered implements for blasting purposes, and, if possible, a quantity of nitro-glycerine. The brother departed for New York immediately, but before going he communicated the secret to a confidential comrade, through whom the news leaked out only as late as yesterday evening. I am told that it has already reached the ears of a rich jeweler in the city who is about to start an expedition which he purposes to carry on himself. It is more than probable that the crew of the abandoned vessel have anticipated him; and if they were lucky enough to keep their secret and fit out a small craft with whatever they required on board, are now probably quarrying in the diamond archipelago. The United States should at once look to this extraordinary discovery, for should a British or French man-of-war touch on them, they would probably set up a claim to one or more, or perhaps all of the group. Certainly jewelry of every kind will sink enormously in value; but still the islands will remain the greatest source of wealth known to mankind, and should not be lost to this great and glorious country.

P. S.—I forgot to state that the Captain writes that the entire bottom of the sea seemed as if glittering with gems for at least five miles from the islands. These will probably never be of use, for they must be huge rocks of diamond, and cannot be detached, unless some better mode of blasting under water than that already practiced can be invented. I forgot also to add my conjectures that the reason the diamond rock is seen in its full purity arises from the fact that they were projected right forward from the very center of the earth. What the Captain calls white, transparent flint rock, is probably some formation not known as yet to geologists. This will probably be better understood as soon as the place is explored.

The Spanish Revolution.

Manifesto of Queen Isabella—The News at Barcelona—Portrait of the Pope Burned—The City of Madrid Illuminated.

MANIFESTO OF THE EX-QUEEN—PROTEST AGAINST THE REVOLUTION.

The following is a copy of the protest which the ex-queen Isabella addressed to the Spanish nation:

To the Spaniards—A conspiracy, of which there does not exist, so to speak, any example among other nations of Europe, has precipitated Spain into the horrors of anarchy. The land and naval forces, which the country supported generously and whose services I have always been ready to recompense, forgetting glorious traditions and violating the most sacred oaths, turn round against the nation and prepare for it a period of mourning and desolation. The shouts of the rebels raised in the bay of Cadiz and re-echoed in a few provinces by a portion of the army, resounded in the hearts of the immense majority of Spaniards as the first murmurings of an approaching tempest which places in peril the interests of religion, the ancient laws of legitimacy and of right, and the independence and honor of Spain. The lamentable series of defections, the acts of incredible disloyalty which have occurred in so short a space of time, wound my pride as a Spaniard still more than my dignity as a Queen. Let not the great foes of authority themselves, in their insensate dreams, think that the public power which emanates from so lofty a source can be conferred, modified, or suppressed by the intervention of material force acting under the blind impulse of a debauched army. If the towns and the rural districts, ceding to the first impression of violence, submit for a moment to the yoke of the insurgents, soon will the public sentiment, wounded in all it holds most noble and dear, reassert itself in order to show to the world that, thanks to Heaven, eclipses of reason and honor are quite temporary in Spain. Until that period arrives, I, as legitimate Queen, have, after consideration and taking serious counsel, deemed right to seek in the states of an august ally the security necessary to act in this difficult conjuncture as becomes my position as monarch, and the duty devolving on me of transmitting intact to my son my rights protected by the law, recognized and sworn to by the nation and, finally, strengthened by thirty-five years' of sacrifices, vicissitudes, and tender affection. While entering upon foreign soil my heart and eyes incessantly turned towards that which is mine and my children's country. I hasten to draw up my explicit and solemn protest, before God and man, declaring that the superior force to which I yield in quitting my kingdom cannot prejudice my rights in their integrity, nor weaken nor compromise them in any degree; neither can they be affected in the slightest manner by the acts of the revolutionary government, and still less by the resolutions of the assemblies which will be formed necessarily under the pressure of demagogic fury and under conditions of manifest violence of the people's consciences and wishes. Our fathers sustained a long and successful struggle on behalf of religious faith and the independence of Spain. The present generation has labored without relaxation in order to connect all that was great and heroic in past ages with the seeds of what is healthy and fruitful in modern times. The revolution, the implacable enemy of traditions and legitimate progress, opposes every principle which constitutes the living force, the soul and the manhood of the Spanish nation. Liberty, in its unbounded expansion and in all its manifestations, attacking Catholic unity, monarchy, and the legal exercise of authority, disturbs families, destroys the sacredness of the domestic hearth and extinguishes virtue and patriotism.

If you think that the crown of Spain, worn by a Queen who has had the good fortune to associate her name with the political and social regeneration of the State, is the symbol of those tutelary principles, remain faithful, as I hope you will, to your oaths and your convictions; allow to pass over as a scourge this revolutionary vortex in which ingratitude, felony, and ambition are acting, and continue in the assurance that I shall neglect nothing in order to hold in safety, even during misfortune, that emblem without which there is not for Spain either a memory to attract or a hope to support her. The insane pride of a few men agitates and for the moment overwhelms the entire nation, produces perturbation in consciences and anarchy in society. In my heart there does not exist even any room for hatred of this small faction. I should fear that by contact with so desperate a sentiment the profound tenderness might be weakened which I feel for the loyal men who have exposed their lives and shed their blood in defense of the throne and of public order and for all Spaniards who look on with sorrow and affright at the spectacle of a triumphant insurrection, which is a shameful page in the history of our civilization. In the noble country whence I now address you, and wherever I may be, I shall support without discouragement the misfortunes of my well beloved Spain, which are also mine. If I had nothing else to sustain me—among many other examples—than that of the most venerable of sovereigns, the model of resignation and courage, he also environed with tribulations and bitter enemies, I should find strength in the loyalty of my subjects, the justice of my cause and, above all, in the power of Him who holds in His hand the fate of empires.

The Spanish monarchy, after fifteen centuries of struggles, victories, patriotism and greatness, cannot succumb in fifteen days of broken oaths, unfaithfulness and treason. Let us have faith in the future; the glory of the Spanish people has been always that of its kings; the misfortunes of the latter have ever been shared in by the nation. In the resolute and patriotic desire to maintain right, legitimatism and honor, your minds and efforts will always be in accord with the energetic decision and maternal affection of your Queen. ISABELLA.

Chataau of Pau, Sept. 30, 1868.

THE EX QUEEN'S FAMILY AND SUITE.

The Paris *Patrie* gives the following list of the persons who have accompanied Queen Isabella into France:

The King Don Francisco, the Prince of Asturias, the three other children of the Queen, Don Sebastian, her cousin, and his wife and children. The Marchioness de Novaliches, first lady of honor; Marquis de Roncali, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Marfori, Intendant of the Palace; Count Ezpeleta, Governor of the Prince of Asturias; the Duke de Montezuma, Marquis de Villamayor and M. Soza, Chamberlains to the Queen; Generals Belesta and Alor, Aides de Camp to her Majesty; Lieutenant-Colonel Campos, orderly officer to her Majesty; MM. Corral and Alonso, physicians to the Queen; Mmes. de Valledor and de Gabriel, ladies of honor to the Infanta; Lieutenant-Colonels Andriam and Loresecha, Chamberlains to the Infante Don Sebastian.

Private despatches says the *Etenda d* lead to the belief that Count de Girgenti, son-in-law of the Queen, taken prisoner by the troops of Serrano, has been taken to Cadiz and has there embarked.

THE REVOLUTION ANNOUNCED IN BARCELONA—SCENES IN THE CITY—PORTRAIT OF THE POPE BURNED.

Barcelona Sept. 30. Correspondence of Mesage du Midi.

Nothing calmer than the aspect of the town yesterday at ten; nothing more agitated than the population this morning at eight. Everywhere the triumph of liberal ideas was joyously hailed, and the Count de Cheste very much resolved to preserve order while making to public opinion the concessions which circumstances exact. The following is what has taken place and is now going on: Yesterday, towards three, numerous and animated groups began to form on the Rambla. Grave news was said to have arrived from the capital. Agitation continued rapidly to grow, shops were closed and the public vehicles ceased to ply. The police, gendarmes and soldiers had disappeared. Some serious event appeared on the point of taking place. Suddenly Count de Cheste arrived with his staff. He went among the crowds, and laying his hand on the shoulder of a workingman declared that the army, having sprung from the people, could not feel otherwise than did the latter. He then added that the *pronunciamiento* at Madrid was successful; that the troops and the people had fraternized, and that he, Count de Cheste, was about to do likewise. He retired. Shouts were simultaneously raised; all embraced each other. But as under such circumstances a fatal necessity exists that the mob should smash something or other, it went in mass to the Hotel de Ville, penetrated to the interior, threw the furniture out of the window, made a bonfire out of it, and with great ceremonial burned the portraits of the Queen and King. The crowd then formed an immense procession and paraded the streets vociferating "Down with the King! Long live freedom of conscience! Long live liberty of education!"

Towards six in the evening all appeared to have calmed down, when, within a few steps of where I lodge, a discharge of firearms took place, followed by an immense clamor. The police had discharged their carbines on the crowd. One man was killed and two wounded. The cause of this incident I could not ascertain, but the consequence was that the troops occupied the space in front of the Hotel de Ville and drove back the people. The night was calm. This morning the city makes holiday. Military bands perambulate the streets playing the Riego hymn. The authorities have left; neither police nor gendarmes are to be seen, and yet not the smallest disorder. Preparations are on foot for appointing a Junta and a governor. General Parola is spoken of. This, you see, is a real revolution.

The most perfect order continues. October is in this city, although shouts, processions, and harmless revolutionary tomfooleries of all sorts took place yesterday. The picture of the Pope has been burned, the expulsion of the Jesuits has been decreed, the marble bust of the Queen has been dragged through the streets by the women and cast into the sea to accompanying cries of "Down with the Bourbons!" "Long live the nation!" Yesterday morning bands of armed peasants entered the city, covered with their broad-brimmed sombreros and repulsive countenances. Fears were entertained. The shops remained shut during the day. However, no disturbance was reported. Besides, the revolutionary Junta is indefatigable in publishing *bandos* proclamations of the most threatening character against robbers and assassins, and the troops show the best spirits.

Nothing is to be feared for the present; but the future? Ah! this is what makes people tremble. All, or nearly so, were agreed in overthrowing the government and the dynasty. But how to replace them? For myself I have not the least doubt that in Barcelona the majority will choose the republic. Although this last named word has not been pronounced that which it expresses is at the bottom of everything that is taking place. What, however, will the rest of Spain say? And then this population, risen in insurrection, intoxicated with success, and which in the meantime is satisfied with shouting in triumph, will be without food in a day or two. Work and bread must be provided, and this will prove an arduous task.

GREAT JOY IN MADRID—THE CITY ILLUMINATED.

Madrid Oct. 1. Correspondence London Daily News.

The appearance of the city during the afternoon and evening was most animated and remarkable. All the houses were hung with colored cloths; all the shops were closed; and both pavements and roadways were thronged with people, who were laughing, chatting, and exchanging the warmest congratulations upon the happy result of the insurrectionary movement. I must again repeat that there was no appearance of violence or disorder whatever; and to any one who had entered Madrid in ignorance of what had occurred, the only idea that would have been suggested must have been that the citizens were engaged in the celebration of some great national or religious festival. And such, indeed, was really the case. It was a festival, and one both national and religious; for the principles for which the revolutionists in Spain have been contending, the principles which they hope to carry into action, are those of political and religious liberty, in the widest sense of the words. Freedom of the person, freedom of the press, freedom of religion, and freedom of trade, are the watchwords of the insurrection; and at the present moment, and under the influence of the extraordinary success of the movement, few people doubt that all these promises will be realized. In the evening every house in Madrid, even the royal palace itself, was illuminated; and exceedingly pretty the town appeared when so lighted up. I had heard rumors during the afternoon of possible disorders and dangers, and, as was my duty as a correspondent, I spent the evening in perambulating the streets. Their appearance was curious, and to any one ignorant of the complete organization of the revolutionary party, might have been rather alarming. Police, soldiers or gendarmes (civil guard) of course there were none to be seen; but every moment I met civilians armed with muskets and bayonets; and at very short intervals indeed, at the corners of narrow streets, of courts or alleys, I came upon what were evidently posts of guards of ten or a dozen such individuals. Many of the citizen soldiers were by no means the best-favored individuals in the world. There was about many of them an appearance of grim fierceness which was hardly calculated to inspire confidence in the mind of any one who was not assured that they were acting under orders, and were bound by obligations, which there was no fear of their violating, to obey the instructions which had been given to them, and not only to abstain from any acts of violence themselves, but to prevent them on the part of others. These orders did not, however, prevent the frequent discharge of their firearms, and the only disagreeable circumstances which I encountered in the course of my rambles was that, over and over again, some excited patriot would fire off a rifle or a revolver in close proximity to my ear. I believed, and still believe, that on all occasions these weapons were only loaded with blank cartridge, and that they were fired in pure good humor, and as a mere expression of joy and satisfaction; but, in critical times like these, the sound of a musket-shot is always somewhat alarming, and at any time one can never be sure that the firer has exercised sufficient caution in regard to the exclusion of bullets. Apart from these little excitements, it was very pleasant to walk about Madrid. In consequence, I believe, of instructions issued by the Junta, most of the inhabitants remained indoors. There were no crowds in the streets, and one passed to and fro with the greatest freedom. The long lines of the Calle Mayo, Calle de Alcala, Calle de Atocha, and Calle de Toledo, were lighted by the numerous wax candles or lanterns which shed a light but gentle radiance upon the colored hangings which were displayed from the balconies and windows of the houses, and the "plazas" or squares of the city were all ablaze with light. The illuminations extended to even the narrowest and smallest streets, and was not only effective, but useful. The streets were so light that no opportunity was afforded to ill-disposed persons to collect without being at once observed.

La Mode.

Beautiful Things for the Beautiful.

Correspondence New York Herald.

ROSE GARLANDS, LOW SHOES, AND SHORT DRESSES.

Paris, Oct. 2, 1868.

My tour along the coasts of Normandy has not lasted more than ten days, and still, during that short absence, the new fall styles have come out in all the large fancy stores. They contain nothing, however, that has not been already announced and anticipated. The fashions predicted in my correspondence about a month ago are only now unfolding their attractions to the public in Paris, and are creating the same wonder your readers have already experienced. Why people should wonder at anything, now that a full rose garland (yellow and red) is worn on the top of one's forehead, low shoes at the pedestal, and short costumes, is the greatest enigma of all. Paris fashions cannot be a parody. Of course what is set by Paris must be charming, though one cannot help laughing at one's self in the glass. It is ill taste to say one is hideous, but excusable to call one's appearance funny. So I beg to be allowed to say our new styles are queer.

PELERINES, OVERSKIRTS, ETC.

But to proceed to generaliza. The pelerine and overskirt in one is the decided favorite. This becomes every one. The cape can have a hood on it behind or a collar only or folds lifted up by a rosette. It is always about the same elegant thing. It is all made of cloth, twill, poult or velvet. Poplin, too, is thus employed. The underskirt is striped velvet or veloutine plush. The other style is pure lancret or Watteau, rich satin, loose folds from the neck in the shape of a Louis XV. sacque, with tight bodice in front and falling over a beflounced, bequilled, and beplaited underpetticoat of the same material or of chameleon poult.

COSTUME MATERIALS GENERALLY.

The third is a striped velvet plain petticoat and sleeves, with a black velvet cape and square ends in front. The fourth, in plain woolen fancy stuffs, such as reps, tartans, serge, is a costume composed of underskirt plain, over skirt panier and jacket or cardinal cape to match. The shades are very trying, especially orange and claret stripes. Amaranth is a great favorite, salmon, garnet, pomegranate, and green. These are cut in crossouts for trimmings, are made into underskirts, with sleeves to match, or used as over paniers behind, in harmony with some other shade. But here lies the difficulty—it is to adept the color which does harmonize. The wisest is to settle on black spotted, with one or other of these shades. Russian gray or alumine, bronze, and plum color are pretty generally useful contrasts. I do not mention crow, because, though it is much liked by our first-rate dressmakers, I think women are crowing enough just now over men as it is. I also recommend jasper green on poult With such a selection as this ill taste can always be avoided, and it is strange that this should not be the case.

LACES AND RUFFLES.

In the lingerie department the prettiest things for the season are ruffles of Valenciennes for the front of bodices. The lace is mounted spiral shape, and a small frill is sewed into the neck of the bodice. There are, too, some very lovely high chemisettes made of insertion and puffed muslin, to be worn over low bodices; the sleeves are puffed also from the wrist to the armhole. Some fear has been entertained that the taste for puffs and ruffles will lead us to the style of Queen Elizabeth's halter or collar of buckram, or to the Medicis' flounce round the throat; but we shall not be exposed to this before next year.

A New Article of Trade.—A gentleman in coming up the Rappahannock a few days ago had his attention attracted to a singular pile of roots lying on one of the wharves along the river. It appears that the roots were what is known as ivy in that section, and in other quarters as laurel. The roots were intended for the Philadelphia market, where they are dressed, boiled in oil, and then manufactured into the bowls of smoking pipes. About four tons of these roots were on the wharf, and had cost about $150 in the way of labor for digging. The owner of them said that they were sold, and that he had realized $450 for the four tons. During the war the "Boys in Gray" were famous for the manufacture of fancy pipes made out of the ivy or laurel root.—*Fredericksburg Herald.*

Fire in Paris, Ky

Destruction of Four Houses—Loss From $25,000 to $30,000.

We are indebted to the editor of the Paris *True Kentuckian* for slips from his office giving the following particulars of the fire at that place Sunday night last:

At about 1 o'clock Sunday night a fire broke out in the buildings near the corner of Main and Mulberry sts., occupied by the Post-office and John A. Geary's Gas Fitting establishment. The latter is a narrow building wedged in between the Post-office and G. W. Davis' Furniture Warerooms, to which the fire spread with a rapidity that defied control, extending itself also in the opposite direction to the adjoining building by some respectable colored women named Kleiser as a toy and notion store and oyster saloon.

The alarm was given as soon as the fire was discovered, and a large crowd rapidly assembled. The engine was put to work, and energetic efforts were made to check the flames, but without success until the buildings named were almost entirely consumed, only a small portion of the walls being left standing. There was quite a throng of negroes present, and it is due to them to say that they labored with all their might, assisting to conquer the destroying elements, and to remove the endangered goods from the burning houses. Their conduct on the occasion is the subject of general praise among our citizens.

Mr. Davis succeeded in saving most of his furniture, though it was, of course, much damaged in removal. The Post-office furniture, books and other property were safely removed, with the exception of a few letters for neighboring towns which were in the distributing box. The stationery and a new stock of elegant books—letter-press—were also saved. The most valuable of the gas fixtures were removed. The Kielsers also saved a large portion of their goods, but it is said had $2,000 in money burned up. The rooms over the Post-office were occupied as a residence by Joseph York, who succeeded in saving his furniture.

It is impossible now to make an accurate estimate of the losses, but we suppose $25,000 or $30,000 will cover entire amount. We have heard of only about $4,000 insurance, which will certainly not cover the damage inflicted.

The fire originated from a defective flue between the Post office and Mr. Geary's. The P. O. building had settled down considerably, and opened a crack in the flue, through which the devouring element escaped on its errand of destruction.

A few exciting incidents occurred during the fire. Two young men were in Mr. York's rooms, in the upper story of the Post Office building, when the roof fell in; but fortunately escaped, though narrowly, without any serious injury.

Mr. John Polk was in the Post office taking letters from the distributing box, when the crash of the roof and the crumbling walls admonished him to leave the dangerous spot, which he succeeded in doing, leaving only a few letters in the box.

We are informed that the Kleiser girls, whose all was involved in the danger, had to be forced from the falling building, where they saw their hard-earned substance melting away before their eyes in order to save their lives.

There were a number of instances of daring, to which the sufferers are indebted for their preservation from more serious losses. The scene, too, throughout was one of intense excitement and the people, especially the negroes, worked with desperate energy to subdue the fire. The buildings were all two-story bricks' one owned by Mr. Davis, another by Humphrey Logan, the Post office building by Mrs. Sarah A. McAuliff, of Hutchinson station, and the fourth by George W. Ingels.

"Blackberry Jam."

A Look at the Louisiana Legislature.

Correspondence of the Houston Times.

About the first thing I did, naturally enough, after arriving here, was to go with Jo. Howell to the Louisiana Legislature. It did me good. I shall never regret having taken a peep at the loyal body. I found it as reported, about 'alf and 'alf.

Before getting to the hall in which were assembled the wisdom and loyalty of Louisiana, I felt and smelt cognizant that I was treading on holy ground, and therefore I trod lightly. The first man I met was Simon Jones, but he was so intently engaged in talking to and walking with another negro that he didn't notice me. So, on Howell and I went; a whole string of negroes environed our path, busily talking over the affairs of the nation. The further we went the thicker the negroes got; and the thicker the negroes got the nearer Jo. said we were to the Legislature. Unlike former times, we did not order them to get out of the way and let white folks pass, so we got out of the way and passed them. None of them removed their hats to us, and, as it was not required of us, we didn't remove our hats to them.

We reached the steps of the Mechanics' Institute. This way, said Jo., and we elbowed our way through the blackberry jam at the doorway. We were not long in reaching the lobby. There were the "black and tan," sure enough; but black was decidedly in the majority. Jo. said the tans were out in front to get fresh air; and he was right, for we did not stand there long before one after another of the tans came straggling in: when, as I before stated, the thing stood half and half. This low, lower, lowest house I ever saw, looked to me like a sprinkling of salt and pepper well mixed together.

Never before had I seen negroes legislating for the country. But there they were in all their loyalty, majesty, and dignity. My eyes, my nose, my ears attested the fact. There they were, living shining, redolent embleme of that higher civilization so vauntingly claimed by Puritans. Well, it is right. They make better legislators than white men. They keep their seats, whilst white men go out to take air and "refreshments." Working them side by side with the whites is like working the bull and the ox together—the breath of the bull always kills the ox. No wonder the negroes keep their seats.

Leaving the low, lower, lowest house, we ascended the stairway to the august Senate chamber. Sitting high above the grave Senators was the Lieutenant-Governor. His name is Dunn—not done brown, but done black. There is no mixed blood in his veins. In the ventricles of his skin is deposited the pure African juice, which, as all know, gives the beautiful "British luster," the savory fragrance, that emotional dye, that loyal hue to the cuticle or outer skin. Dunn is a negro. The first to be Lieutenant Governor in the dis-United States. Dunn fills New England requirements exactly. He is the highest type of his race; a far higher type of man than can be found amongst the white filth and scum by which he is surrounded. Whilst he would doubtless give more odor, he would not do half the stealing of the Simon Joneses over whom he presides. In this sweeping assertion I do not include the Democratic members of the Senate; for among them are A. B Bacon, Esq., one of the editors of the *Picayune*, and several other equally meritorious gentlemen.

This Legislature it is which so annoys the people of the Crescent City. It looked to me as though the whole body could have been bought for a great deal less than it could be before the war; but upon inquiry I find that the members will not stay long bought—that a bill of sale is good for but a single day. The people of New Orleans have got tired of buying the black-and-tan concern. It is said to have cost a right snug sum to get Warmouth to veto the social equality act. If the Legislature was exclusively colored, it would cost New Orleans very little to run the machine to their notion. I throw this hint out, in hopes that the high-priced whites may be kept out of the next Legislature; it would be such a saving! So we go.

"Stealing and giving odor."

Negro Infelicity.

A Too Gallant Democrat Killed by a Jealous Radical.

From the Nashville Banner, 24th.

William Park, a leading colored Democrat in Williamson county, was killed at Franklin last Sunday night by a negro named Bolden Reddick under the following circumstances: Bolden's wife had left him on account of ill treatment, and had become rather intimate with Park. This aroused the jealousy of Reddick to such a degree that he threatened to kill Park the first time he caught him with his wife. Last Sunday evening about half-past six o'clock the faithless female was walking on the street in company with Park, when Reddick came up behind them and deliberately shot Park through the left side, the ball passing in the neighborhood of the heart. After having been shot, Park followed Reddick some little distance and struck him five or six times with an umbrella, then fell suddenly to the pavement, and died in about ten minutes. Reddick surrendered himself, and was committed to jail.

It is generally understood at Franklin that politics had nothing to do with the affair, although the parties engaged belonged to different parties. Reddick's wife is known to be a loose character, but her husband has claimed to exercise a supervision over her conduct even since their separation.

The average intelligence of French women must be low compared with that of women of other countries. In 1862 forty out of one hundred women contracting marriage were utterly illiterate, and a large proportion even of those who professed to be educated could barely sign their names. The men were somewhat more intelligent, but twenty-eight per cent could not sign the marriage register, and one-third of the conscripts could neither read nor write. Under the administration of M. Dury, Minister of Public Instruction, however, a great change has been made, and a decided improvement is taking place.

GEN. RANDALL GIBSON.

His Address Before the Young Men's Democratic Club of New York.

THE POLITICAL QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

We give below some extracts from the address recently delivered by Gen. Randall Gibson before the Young Men's Democratic Club of New York:

THE GOVERNMENT.

Fellow citizens: To every thoughtful man the spectacle of thirty millions of free people in the Northern States of the Union, bringing before themselves for final settlement questions that have for more than three years and a half occupied every department of the federal government—the spectacle of a great and prosperous people still in the enjoyment of all the inestimable privileges of self-government in the Union is rendered the more impressive, the more interesting from the fact that the ten Southern States, comprising one-third of the entire area of the Union, greater in extent than any European kingdom, containing more than ten millions of inhabitants, are deprived of this inestimable right of self government in the Union, are covered with the dark shadows of military despotism, living under governments which have been imposed upon them and are now maintained over them, at great expense, by the military power of the Union. Let the causes be what they may, no man who looks upon united America as his country, can fail to feel humiliated at the sad end deplorable condition of these ten American States, or to indulge painful apprehensions lest time shall disclose that the power of the sword alone was not the surest cement to bind a great and powerful people to the destinies of the Union through all the tests of fortune.

Fellow citizens, I have come to ask how long will you vote to maintain these negro military governments over the Southern people? How long will you insist upon fastening upon them systems of government you would not tolerate for an instant over yourselves? I propose to show you that these systems of government are in violation of the Constitution of our common country and disastrous to all its interests; not needed to secure the legitimate fruits of the war to yourselves, destructive of our republican liberty, and contrary to the humane spirit of the age. These constitute objections which no American not a slave of party can trample under foot or fail to consider calmly before committing himself in favor of measures so obnoxious. You know as well I do that before the government was established in the convention in which it was framed two opposite opinions prevailed as to the character of the government that ought to be established, and, when it was finally established, as to the correct construction of the Constitution; for it was evident to all thinking men that the character of the federal government would be controlled, would depend entirely upon the interpretation of the Constitution. The Northern opinion has been that the allegiance of the citizen was due the federal government, and that in the contest between the federal government and a State, the federal government was to be the sole judge of the measure of its own power over the State and the people thereof. The opposite theory always obtained at the South—that allegiance was due the State, and that whenever the people of a State feel that their rights or institutions were unsafe within the Union, they could invoke the reserved right of secession, and retire alike from the benefits and obligations of the Union. A divided or double allegiance is as impossible as that two differing supreme powers should exercise sway over the same persons at the same time. These States also differed in this that negro slavery still existed in the Southern States, but had ceased to exist in the Northern States of the Union. These differences, and the animosities they induced, led to the recent war. Had the South not attempted to exercise the right of secession, or had the North permitted her to recede, "to depart in peace", the war would not have occurred. Had negro slavery disappeared in the South in 1860, as it had done under the laws of trade and population in the North, or had there been no hostility in the North that appeared to the people of the South to threaten the destruction of negro slavery and the disruption of society, the people of these States had not, in all human probability, deemed that their safety and interests demanded that they should set up the right of secession and attempt to withdraw from the Union.

LET US HAVE PEACE.

Fellow-citizens, I echo the sentiment, "let us have peace;" but why have we no peace, why are we denied it, and why do we clamor for it three years and a half after peace was thus established and proclaimed? Have the people of any State attempted to revive and exercise the right of secession? Have the people of any State attempted to re-establish negro slavery? Have the chiefs attempted to re-organize the proud armies of the South? Has the dead body of the Confederacy sprung to its feet? No, no, no. The cause then must be sought outside the issues involved in the recent civil war. What can be the cause? I will tell you. The Congress, or radical party in Congress, at once broke up this settlement that was so honorable, so complete, and satisfactory to the country, annulled the amnesty of the President, shut the doors of the Senate and lower House in the face of the representatives of the people of the Southern States, chosen in accordance with the constitution, spurned their honest protestations, declared a war of legislative enactment against them, struck down their State governments, and first condemned the people to the rule of the sword, and finally to new State governments based upon negro supremacy, maintained by the military power of the Union. And you behold this very day three American States, and among them Virginia, whose people, when Massachusetts was deprived of her charter by the British king, declared that the cause of Boston was the cause of all, who first set the ball of the revolution in motion; who, when independence was achieved, first proposed to form the Union; the home of Washington, the father of his country; of Madison, the father of the Constitution; of Marshall, the father of our judiciary; of Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence—and the home of their children and descendants—living under the sword. And in this and two other States it is made a punishable offense to attempt to vote for President; and in seven other States only the negroes and a small number of the white people are permitted to participate in any elections. And there is no peace! Now, I ask, did Congress, which derives its existence and all its powers from the Constitution of the United States, get the right to deprive these American States of self-government in the Union, to blot them out of existence, and upon the ruins of all their civil and political liberties to erect despotisms of the sword and the negroes? Radical politicians say that these States perished in the war, and it became necessary to reconstruct them. They did not perish during the war, for they were in full operation at its close, and were recognized formally by every department of the federal government. The fact is, the war was undertaken avowedly to save the States to the Constitution and the Union, and the war, for this object was unquestionably successful. Nay, it was held that the States could not be permitted to withdraw from the Union, because they were indispensable to the very existence of the Union and the Constitution; that they were the colossal pillars by which the national edifice was supported, and if they were removed the whole fabric would fall to the earth. If, then, the States perished in the war, the Constitution and the Union perished with them, and there survived only a government of usurpation. Upon the only theory that could justify the war, the States, the Constitution, and the Union were saved by it.

THE NEGRO.

Assuredly then, fellow-citizens, you perceive how hostile, not only to the Union and the Constitution, but to the principles upon which they are founded and to the objects for which they were formed, is that radical legislation which despoils the people of ten American States of their birthright, of self-government, of their municipal institutions and consecrated customs of liberty, and substitutes new systems of government, based upon disfranchisement, proscription, the negro, and the sword. But while it is admitted by the frankest and ablest advocates of the congressional legislation that it is contrary to the Constitution, that this plan of destruction and reconstruction is outside of the Constitution, they contend that it may yet be justified upon the ground of public safety, the plea of State necessity, upon humane and broad principles. They say that though the Southern people before the world renounced slavery and secession, yet they were not sincere, and ought not to be trusted; and in order to prevent a recurrence of these evils it was necessary to destroy existing institutions and to establish others, to be controlled by the negroes, who alone are truly loyal; that, although the object is to establish negro supremacy, there is no danger of its becoming permanent, because all the property, virtue, and intelligence are in the white race. How long can virtue and property and intelligence exist when shackled by the sword, under the feet, and placed at the mercy of negroes just emerging from the darkness of barbarism and slavery? Is there any peculiar virtue in negro slavery at the South that, unlike other systems of slavery, trains its subjects to be competent to control great and powerful States in the American Union? Is it for this reason that the radicals insist not only upon giving the negroes political supremacy in the Southern States, but also an unequal share of power, altogether out of proportion to any other class of citizens, in the councils of the federal government? The three million and a half negroes, having absolute control of ten States in the Union, will have twenty Senators and nearly sixty Representatives in Congress. In the upper House one negro voter in the South will counterbalance ten white citizens in New York, and the three million and a half negroes will possess ten times as much power as the four millions of people in the State of New York. They will be able to negative in the Senate the votes of ten of the largest Northern States, having sixteen or eighteen millions of inhabitants. This preponderance of representation will enable them to exercise a corresponding influence on the legislation of the country upon all questions of currency and taxation and of law; upon all questions relating to commerce, or foreign affairs, or agriculture, or manufactures; they will assist to make laws for the North as well as the South, in the federal government; their influence will permeate the framework of the government and American society; they are at once lifted above all other Americans, and constituted a grand order, with high exclusive political privileges in which no white man in the South can aspire; they will familiarize the public mind with the instruments of oppression, and the agencies of corruption and a standing army to repress disorders and preserve peace, and a large national debt to pay the expenses will consume the hard earnings of the people. It is not the immense cost, the heavy burden this system imposes upon the shoulders and resources of the people that constitute the main objections to it; but it is that it must gradually corrupt the people, undermine their manhood, sap public virtue, and unfit them to discharge the responsibilities of strenuous freedom.

NEGRO LEGISLATION.

Take the government of my State—Louisiana—as a sample. One of the Senators, I am informed, is from this State, and the other from Iowa; both are utter strangers to the people of Louisiana; their names escape my memory; if, indeed, I ever knew them correctly. The Governor is a young man from Illinois, who bears a most significant name—Warmoth. The Lieutenant-Governor is a negro, as black as night, whose mother and father, I am informed upon good authority, belonged to my grandfather, Col. Hait, of Kentucky—he presides over the Senate. The Speaker of the House and a large majority of the government are negroes. When the Legislature was organized the first thing they did was to turn out, by vote, without investigation, all members whose seats were contested by negroes. They passed a printing bill in the interest of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, the Speaker, and the mover, for which a bonus of $150,000 in gold was offered by a printer on the floor of the House; they created swarms of offices all over the State unknown to our laws, with enormous salaries, to be filled by their friends; they raised constabulary forces in each parish, and a State standing army of negroes to overawe the people and to protect them in their schemes of plunder; they have created gigantic monopolies for private greed and gain, in which the members of the Assembly and highest officers of the government openly and unblushingly participate; they have passed force bills to compel parents, on pain of fine and imprisonment, to send their white children to the same schools with negroes; they have disfranchised the great body of the white people, and have virtually abolished all elections by appointing a board of registrars with full power to reject all votes at their pleasure, and releasing them from all penalties for misconduct in office; they disfranchise all foreigners; they intend to drive the white people from the State, and to place a Chinese wall around to prevent others from coming. To meet their extraordinary demands for money, property is assessed for more than its marked value, and a tax of five per cent., if it were possible to collect it, would not raise as much money as has already been appropriated by the Legislature. And yet such robbery is called legislation, and such tyranny loyal civil government. They incite disorder, they arm their partisans, they clamor for our property or our blood, they make war upon intelligence, upon virtue, upon labor, upon property, upon white immigration, upon enterprise, upon religion. They remain in perpetual session, they constitute legalized anarchy and robbery, they are monsters of revenge, cruel and remorseless in the guise of loyal civil government, against a people once the proudest of the race, once the wealthiest, among the most cultivated, refined, and religious, now reduced by the calamities of war, by the overflows of the Mississippi river, but more than all, by corrupt misrule and exorbitant taxation—worse than fire and the floods—to be the poorest, the most distressed in the world. Immediate, direct, universal confiscation had been more merciful and less injurious than this system, for property in that event had only changed hands; but industry and business and confidence had not been destroyed, and society had not been constantly convulsed, and trade, commerce, and prosperity had soon revived. The people of Louisiana are being driven to desperation, to despair, to madness. The prediction of Thomas Jefferson is realized, for human nature shudders at the prospect held up by this attempt to subject the white race to the dominion of negroes. It seems to me the spectacle presented in Louisiana—in all the Southern States to-day—would shock the moral sense and outrage the public opinion of the civilized world. This awful crime against civilization, humanity, and liberty cannot be concealed from observation, and will bring reproach upon the name of the radical party throughout enlightened Europe. The Italian was subjected to the Austrian, and the Pole to the Russian, but the Austrians and Russians are civilized, are Europeans, and infinitely above the negroes, who but yesterday were our slaves, and yet you put the negroes over us, and send your army and navy to enforce and perpetuate their sway.

THE POLICY OF THE RADICALS TOWARDS THE SOUTH.

The legislation and policy of the radical party are based upon the theory that the Northern people can govern the people of the Southern States better than they can govern themselves, that it would be unwise and unsafe to permit them to control their own affairs, although they did so before they had any connection whatever with the Northern people, and during that whole colonial period they constituted the most populous, prosperous, and happy section; and although they continued to do so from the establishment of the Union until deprived of all self-government by the present radical Congress. They dispute, they deny, they suppress any facts that may conflict with this theory, and collect with infinite pains every occurrence favorable to it here and there in the South, and parade them, exaggerated by dramatic coloring, before the Northern people until many are convinced who do not reflect upon the motive, or that the South becomes disorderly and unsettled in proportion as she is being reconstructed, or whose vanity, and pride, and selfishness are flattered by this assumption of superiority. Did you ever reflect how easy it would be to convict this or any other community of any charge—by collecting all the facts that might support, and throwing out all that might refute—the more especially if there were thousands of active agents scattered throughout it, to act in the interest of the charge and to make their reports of progress? Take this great city for instance. Announce the theory that it is inhabited altogether by thieves and murderers, and wicked men and women; and now collect all the instances of crime and all the names of the criminals—the morally depraved, and shut out all the benevolence, and intelligence, and goodness, and you have your theory established! Many questions that would soon settle themselves harmoniously and satisfactorily to all parties, when interfered with by parties at a distance not directly interested, and who do not comprehend all the facts, or who get at a few facts only, or who see them distorted by party coloring, or when stirred up by the bayonet—make great ado and trouble, and become chronic disorders. The great American remedy of self-government is better than the old European one of bayonets, for American States. The very instrument you employ to give peace is the very cause of our disorders, and has always been, the world over, the cause of demoralization, corruption, and the means of misgovernment.

AN APPEAL FOR JUSTICE.

Fellow-citizens, the radical Congressional plan, as I trust you have seen, is based upon no rational principles, and it is not needed to secure the legitimate fruits of the war to yourselves, or to preserve the Union, or to prevent the re-establishment of negro slavery; it was conceived in blind passion and unreasoning hate; it dealt a death blow at the Constitution and civil liberties of our country; it is the consummation of the policy of revenge: it invokes the sword, and clamors for the peace the sword gives. Can you not conquer, as we have done, the resentments of the war? You won the victory; you attained the ends you proposed, and more than you proposed to gain by the war. Your maimed heroes are cared for and honored; your widows are pensioned; your heroic dead are remembered in sculptured monuments; your country smiles like a garden; your towns have become proud cities and your States mighty empires. Look at the South, crushed and broken-hearted.

> The Niobe of nations' there she stands
> Childless and crownless in her voiceless woe.
> An empty urn within her withered hand,
> Whose holy dust was scattered long ago.

Can you not be just, nay, magnanimous, to a people so unfortunate, so unhappy? Have you who drew your fortunes from the generous soil of the South or from her once golden marts of trade and commerce, or whose kindred share our destinies, no words of friendship? Do you turn from us in the hour of adversity and abandon us to the pitiless revenge of those who have been educated in the school of sectional hate or who thrive upon their misfortunes? Do the Northern people possess so little confidence in their own moral, material and intellectual resources that they thus insist upon crippling the South when so fallen and so helpless? Do they fear, in the race for the glittering prizes of power and greatness under our free institutions, that she may win? Is it from this motive that they refuse to unfetter the intelligence of the South, and to allow her equal rights in the government? Have the recollections of other days, when you looked to us for succor and treated us as brethren, faded from your memories? Have we fallen upon times when virtuous actions are impossible and true moral grandeur towers, like Alpine summits lost in the heavens, above the reach of men? Fellow-citizens, give us back our ancient institutions, our municipal freedom, the right of self-government in the Union, and take away the sword, for our States can be saved without it: but give us the sword rather than the present peace of negro government, for it is the peace of disorders, of desolation, of death. If you will not trust us, govern us as military districts or departments forever. We would rather endure, hard as it is to bear, the upstart insolence and tyranny of irresponsible military masters of our own race, than these barbarian and cruel mockeries Congress installs over us and calls civil government, in which the white man is pinned by the bayonet to the earth, that the negro may lord it over him and sit in our ancient halls of Legislature, bankrupt our resources, confiscate and plunder by taxation, and either force us to social equality and amalgamation and into a Mexico of disorders or to turn our backs upon a land endeared to us alike by its ancient glory and present misfortunes, and to seek homes on stranger shores or among the more merciful Indians.

The Indiana Democracy.

A Noble Address from the Democratic State Central Committee.

TO THE VOTERS OF INDIANA.

Rooms of the Democratic State Central Committee, Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 20, 1868.

The Democratic State Central Committee congratulate the Democratic and Conservative voters of Indiana on the noble struggle they have made for the vindication and maintenance of sound principles and a just policy in the administration of the government, at the election held on the 13th instant.

At the State election in 1864, the Republican candidate for Governor was elected by 20,883 majority. In 1866 the Republican candidate for Secretary of State was elected by a majority of 11,202. In 1868, notwithstanding the Congressional and State official patronage and influence were arrayed against the Democracy, the Republican majority of two years ago on the State ticket has been reduced nearly fourteen thousand, almost enough to overcome it, and five Congressmen, a gain of two, have been elected over the infamous gerrymandering of the last Legislature. In that apportionment only one Congressman was conceded to the Democracy, but in four other districts, arranged by the party in power to secure the success of Republican candidates, they triumphed over the wrong and the majorities arrayed against them.

During the canvass our political adversaries confidently predicted they would carry the State by twenty thousand, but they have been defeated in their calculations nearly thirty-four thousand votes, and, to use the language of our State Constitution, "if a free and fair election" had been had the Democratic State ticket would have been elected.

At the State election in October, 1864, Oliver P. Morton, the Republican candidate for Governor, had 20,883 majority. At the Presidential election following Mr. Lincoln had 20,189 majority. The same gain this year, upon the aggregate vote, between the State and Presidential elections, will secure the success of the Democratic Presidential candidates in Indiana.

In Ohio the Democracy, at the election held on the 13th, gained between ten and fifteen thousand votes on the State ticket, while the enemy have been unable to maintain their strength of four years ago. In 1864 the Democracy of that State polled eighteen thousand more votes in November than they did in October. The same ratio of increase would give that State to Seymour and Blair in November.

In Pennsylvania the Democracy were beaten by a small majority, which can be easily overcome at the Presidential election.

In Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, the Democracy have reduced the Republican majorities of 1864 to an almost nominal number, and over all the appliances at the control of their adversaries. There is abundant evidence that they have only secured success by fraudulent agencies. Corruption funds, to a large amount, were placed at the control of the radical managers in each of those States, and they were lavishly used. Voters were colonized by them from the surrounding States where no elections were held, and many were no doubt voted. In many localities large numbers were disfranchised. In this city, at one precinct, fully three hundred Democratic voters were prevented from casting their ballots by a failure to provide the necessary facilities for voting, with a full knowledge that such would be the case. Wherever the enemy had the control of the ballot-box every impediment was placed in the way of a free vote of the Democratic voters. In several radical counties the vote of Democratic precincts have been thrown out, and in others the radical inspectors, in defiance of law, took home with them the ballot-boxes on the day of the election, and the result was largely increased radical majorities.

With these facts before them, there is no cause for discouragement to the opponents of radicalism in Indiana. They made the fight on principle and to free the country from the oppressions brought upon it by radical misrule, corruption, and extravagance. The cause in which we are engaged is just as sacred and just as obligatory as when the glorious old Democratic banner was unfurled on the 8th of January last. The same motives that impelled those who desired a change in the direction of public affairs for the public good, and to restore the government to the purity, simplicity and economy that prevailed until the radicals succeeded in obtaining control of it, now exist. If all has not been accomplished that was expected no true man should now falter in the discharge of his duty, or relax an effort to wrest the government from the hands of the Jacobins and spoilers who have fastened upon the country an enormous debt and added six fold to the burdens of the industry of the nation.

One of the most powerful auxiliaries in the canvass of this year has been the organization known as the Union White Boys in Blue. During the war they fought to maintain the Union and the Constitution, and when armed rebellion was overcome they returned home to maintain the principles that called them to the field. The committee cordially request these gallant men to continue their organization, and the same efficient work which distinguished them during the contest preceding the State election. True soldiers will not falter if one effort to carry the enemy's works has not been wholly successful.

On the fourth of July last the Democracy and the conservative soldiers and sailors of the nation met in convention in New York, and inscribed upon their banner the names of Seymour and Blair as their standard-bearers in the great political contest of this year, and that banner will float until the Presidential election ends in victory or defeat.

Democrats of Indiana! True Union men! Every freeman who desires to maintain and preserve our matchless chart of government! March on—press forward! Those who have taken hold of the plow in the great struggle to uphold constitutional liberty must not look back. The light breaks before us! With energy, effort, and zeal we cannot fail to win. The issues have been made up. The time for argument has passed by. It is now for the people to work. Maintain your organization intact. Give the next two weeks to the cause. Use every means to prevent frauds. Bring out every anti-radical voter to the polls, and cease no effort for success until the polls close on the third day of November. This done, with the hope and courage that should inspire every man who loves his country and the glorious institutions established by its patriotic founders, the sun will rise on the fourth of November upon a country redeemed from radical misrule.

By order of the Committee.

J. J. BINGHAM, Secretary.

Adelina Patti.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Telegraph* writes: "No Queen was ever more enthusiastically received in her States after a regretted absence than the charming Adelina Patti at the 'Italiens' on Thursday evening, for the reopening of the season. Parisian *dilettanti*—to say nothing of others—will be truly inconsolable when the fairy singer abdicates one crown for another; or, in plain words, bids adieu to stage laurels to be altogether Marquise de Caux. Every seat, every stool, on that glorious first night was occupied, and well occupied, a great many people of the *beau monde* having returned, or come up from the country purposely to bear 'Lucia,' with her worthy partner Fraschini. Prince Murat, M. Forcade de la Roquette, the Duchesse de Malakoff, Cavaliere Nigra, Count Aguado, Count Gortchakoff, Alexandre Dumas the younger, Madame de Paiva, Nilsson, and dozens of others equally known or renowned, were there. Well, it may sound incredible, but there is no disguising the fact that Adelina Patti is still more accomplished a singer than when she left us in April. Of course her voice is the perfection of sweetness and brilliancy, and nothing can be added to this; but her dramatic feeling has now attained extraordinary power and deepness. Nothing could be more touching than her third act of Lucie, when she fairly recalled Sontag and Malibran's long-remembered strains, combined with Patti's own inimitable grace. The long, heartfelt round of applause which greeted her *entree* renewed itself continually during the evening, and the crammed, *claque*-less house saw with sincere and universal delight the splendid bouquets fall at the feet of the *diva*".

St. Louis has naturalized a Chinaman.

Murder of a Girl

The Sequel to the Bloody Tragedy.

From the Dubuque Herald, Oct. 18th.

On the 15th of last June, Wm. Kidd murdered a young lady named Catharine Jordan, because she refused to marry him, near Glenhaven, Wisconsin. The particulars of the tragedy are in brief as follows:

On Monday, June 15, Wm. Kidd, a young man of twenty-two or twenty-three, living three or four miles from Glenhaven, Wisconsin, a small village opposite Guttenburg, visited Cassville and obtained a pair of horses and buggy at the livery stable of Mr. Ishmael, and at once returned to the residence of Mr. McIvers, in the neighborhood of his father, where the young lady, Catharine Jordan, resided, to whom he was warmly attached, and had been paying his addresses for some time, but who, it would seem, did not reciprocate his affection. He invited her to take a ride with him, but, owing to disinclination and to previous indications of a revengeful spirit, she declined his invitation, and at last accepted, it is said, only upon the request of others, who thought it would be for the best. But it proved a most fatal mistake, as the sequel shows.

It was well on toward evening when they set out for the ride, and Kidd made his way for a kind of by-road, little frequented, some five miles northeast of Glenhaven. Here, retired from view, and far beyond all help and call for help, he pressed his suit with all the energy of a man of deep passions, who loves deeply and cannot brook a refusal. She calmly but firmly refused to become his wife, as she had done before. At once his spirit changed. The very devil himself seemed to have taken possession of him. His love was turned to hate. Fiendish passions seized upon him, and stopping in a dense timber, far beyond the aid of man, he drew forth his knife, or razor—for he was evidently prepared for the emergency—and proceeded to murder the girl he had just vowed he loved. He did not even get out of his buggy for the purpose. When found, she had her throat cut from ear to ear, though some slashes on the left wrist showed that the heroic girl had struggled bitterly against her hard fate. But he succeeded; her blood stained and clotted the entire vehicle, and, after life was extinct, he threw the body out, and it fell beside the road, where it was found Tuesday morning by a passer-by.

After committing this terrible murder, Kidd drove back to near his father's house, though he did not go in. He hitched the horse near the stable, and took a small bay mare belonging to himself, saddled her, and made off for parts unknown.

It was supposed at the time that Kidd had fled to the pineries. Rewards for his apprehension were offered, in all amounting to $1,500, and every effort was made to find him. But, for weeks and months, it seemed that the murderer had made good his escape. Murder will out, and in this case it happened in a surprising manner, although most naturally. It seems that Kidd, instead of going to the pineries, pushed directly West, across the country, and in a few days reached Omaha. A merchant of that city formerly resided at Glenhaven, and knew Kidd. One day, before the news of the murder, as published in the *Herald*, had reached Omaha and been copied into the papers there, this gentleman, while on his way to the post-office, saw Kidd and recognized him. Reaching the post-office, he found there a letter, written immediately after the discovery of the body of the murdered girl, giving an account of the horrible tragedy. Of course he at once sought Kidd, but he had disappeared, and no trace of him could be found. So much had been gained, however, that he had been in Omaha, and thus a starting point was made for a skilful detective. The fact was at once written to Glenhaven, and ultimately a Chicago detective took up the scent. Proceeding to Omaha, in company with a gentleman who had known Kidd from boyhood, the detective scoured the country for miles round. The search was successful. Last week Kidd was found at work about thirty-five miles above Omaha, and arrested as soon as the necessary papers could be procured. The detective and his associate started with their prisoner to return to Wisconsin, coming by way of the Northwestern road. Kidd was hand-cuffed and chained to one of the men constantly. But in an unguarded moment, he succeeded in ripping open the waistband of his pantaloons and extracted therefrom a poison which he had concealed there. This he swallowed, and soon after told his keepers of the fact. He made full confessions of his crime, fully corroborating our statement at the time of the tragedy. His sent messages to his father and mother. The poison, he said, he had carried a long time, fully determined that if captured the law should have only his dead body on which to wreak vengeance for his crime. The poison speedily wrought its work, and Wm Kidd, the murderer, was a corpse in chains.

The detectives arrived in this city on the western train, on Thursday, coming by way of Cedar Rapids and Farley Junction, and had with them the body of Kidd. It was immediately transferred to Dunleith, and this morning will be taken to Lancaster and delivered to the sheriff of Grant county, Wisconsin. The captors of Kidd were registered at the United States Hotel, at Dunleith, as Frank Wluship, of Sioux City, and J. T. Delaware, of Omaha.

A lady, who has known Kidd from his infancy, and his father's family for many years, says there is a prevailing opinion about the scene of the murder that he was scarcely responsible for the bloody deed. There have been unmistakable evidences of insanity in the family, and in Wm. Kidd's case, before the horrible occurrence, they were quite marked.

Ritualism in Memphis

Have Episcopal Clergy a Sacred Character

Editor Memphis Appeal:

In your issue of the 13th inst. you give an account of the opening sermon by Bishop Lee, in the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, in which he is reported as opposing Ritualism, to have taught that our clergy had no "sacerdotal character," that the Church inculcated no such idea; etc. If the Bishop actually said what the telegraph recorted, I call upon our Bishop to present him for trial, and to sustain his own clergy who are now censured, for teaching that on the first page of the Prayer Book this rubric occurs: "The declaration of Absolution, or remission of sins. To be made by the Priest alone, standing, the people still kneeling." That in the communion office we have the following: "Here the Priest is to take the Paten into his hands, and here to lay his hand upon the bread." "Here he is to take the cup into his hands," "and here he is to lay his hand upon every vessel in which there is any wine to be consecrated." What? Nothing "sacerdotal" in our office? The very word is employed twice; "To bring about a separation and dissolution of all sacerdotal connection between you and them," and again, the very same words repeated!

These reforming gentlemen, who renounced their Priesthood, should leave a church which they despise, but in the name of common honesty let them not rail at those who, struggling against their innovations, are only restoring some impressive ceremonies, which were practiced in our church down to the reign of Elizabeth, and never yet forbidden by any rubric or cannon of the Church; only omitted to coax that Puritanical spirit which would never be satisfied by any concession, and which now threatens very citadel of Christianity! The Church may be in error, but while these rubrics remain in the Prayer Book, let them be ashamed to call themselves members of such a church. They should lose no time in joining Dr. Ford (whose eloquent sermon last Sunday demonstrated a Priesthood on every page of the Prayer Book), or some other honest and zealous denomination of Christians, who reject errors, but let them blush to eat the bread and share the honors of a church whose cardinal doctrines they reject!

J. W. ROGERS,

Priest of the Church of the Blessed Virgin.

A Slate House.—A correspondent of an Eastern paper describes a novel house recently built at Brownsville, Me.:

This house is not only shingled but clapboarded with slate. It is a slate edifice, fire-proof and indestructible. The slates are put on to the boarding of the walls with only paper between. They are in the form of segments of a circle overlapping each other, and have a very ornamental effect. The natural color of the slate is pleasing to the eye, and no paint is needed. If it were, the slate would furnish it, for when ground it makes an excellent paint, which Mr. Sparrow has used on his barn with good effect. The whole establishment is elegant in appearance, and shows what can be done with native materials. The front steps are of beautiful slabs of slate; the sinks, mantles, shelves, are of slate: the woodwork is of the brown ash, a native wood, which makes a handsome finish. In short, this is a real State-of-Maine house, and shows the wealth of her resources. The slate costs little if any more than clapboards. When the railroad brings this material to us, slate houses must fashionable.

Lord Stanley's Address.—Lord Stanley's address to his constituents is a contrast to Mr. Disraeli's. It is a model of brevity. Here it is in half a dozen lines: "Relying on the unvaried kindness which, during the last twenty years, I have constantly experienced at your hands, I intend at the approaching election once more to solicit a renewal of the trust which, by your favor, I have so long enjoyed, and which it has been the endeavor of my parliamentary life to deserve. I will take an early opportunity of explaining to you publicly my views on the leading questions of the day, and remain, gentlemen, your obliged and obedient servant, Stanley."

STOP, FRIEND,

And Check that Distressing

Hacking Cough

WITH

EDWARD WILDER'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT

OF

WILD CHERRY,

WHICH SUCH

EMINENT PHYSICIANS

PRONOUNCE THE

Safest, Surest, and Most Rapid and Certain Cure for

COUGHS, COLDS, AND CATARRHS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Ever offered for sale to the public.

IT IS SEARCHING AND NEVER-FAILING IN ITS EFFECTS.

And should you have a friend suffering with any of the above diseases, or with

Pneumonia or Winter Fever, Pleurisy, or any conceivable form of Pulmonary Disease,

GO WITH SUCH FRIEND AND HAVE THEM BUY THIS

TRULY GREAT AND WONDERFUL

MEDICINE.

Discard all similar preparations, and use only

EDWARD WILDER'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT

Wild Cherry,

AND

You are cured beyond doubt.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

oct dtf

MEDICAL.

DR. RENNECKE,

THE WORLD-RENOWNED

Electro-Magnetic Physician,

CURES ALL CHRONIC DISEASES.

Dr. Rennecke, having just arrived from Europe, is now traveling through the United States for the purpose of benefiting the suffering. The Doctor's method is entirely new in this country. By his Electro-Magnetic Power he cures bad cases of Gout and Rheumatism—no matter how long standing. Little or no medicine used. For over twelve years the Doctor has treated all chronic diseases with the greatest success, and hence his popularity. Diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Liver and Heart Diseases, Asthma, Catarrh, Nervous Diseases, Sore Eyes and Ears cured without pain, and cure guaranteed. Sufferers will do well to come and try the new method. Electricity and vegetable medicines only used. Come at once—delay is dangerous in every case. N. B.—Private diseases are made a specialty by Dr. Rennecke, and a sure and speedy cure guaranteed. The Doctor's rooms are at No. 261 Market street, between Seventh and Eighth. ol dtf

MAD. RENNECKE

Takes pleasure in announcing that she will tender her services to the public as Astrologist and Queen of the Egyptian Necromancy, and may be consulted [illegible] of matrimony, love, domestic trouble, private diseases, &c. She is also well acquainted with sympathetic arts.

Mad. Rennecke was consulted by the highest authorities of Europe—the Emperor of Russia and Queen Victoria, of England. She is the greatest [illegible] of the age and no one will leave her [illegible]. [illegible] attention paid to diseases of [illegible]. Patients are accommodated with private rooms and private consultations. Rooms at No. 261 Market street, between Seventh and Eighth. oc dtf

Louisville Private Medical Dispensary.

For the treatment of SPECIAL DISEASES. Cures effected in from two to five days or NO PAY. Dr. Lancaster has discovered a mode of treatment which is rather a pleasure than a pain, having done away with caustic applications and caustic injections. His treatment has undergone a thorough investigation, and has been found much more efficient than any other. His patients are never troubled with SECONDARY SYPHILIS, Swollen Organs, or with the many symptoms produced by the old school treatment.

Dr. L. has made private diseases his special study the past 20 years, has had more experience in this "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured upward of ten thousand cases in Louisville alone. He is competent to cure every case in one-half the time of ordinary treatment.

Travelers waited on at a moment's notice.

For Seminal Debility with Nocturnal Emissions and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse he has discovered a positive and certain cure—a discovery which no other physician has ever made.

MEDICATED VAPOR BATHS—superior to the Arkansas Springs.

To the Ladies. The various complicated and distressing diseases incident to females treated with EMINENT success. Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS—A positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $2.

Superior quality of Male Safes, 50c each or five for $2. Sent by mail.

Consultation free and confidential.

Call on or address

DR. G. W. LANCASTER,

[illegible] Fifth street, corner Court Place, Louisville, Kentucky.

apsdtf

DOCTOR WHITTIER,

A REGULAR GRADUATE OF MEDICINE as Diploma at office will show, has been longer engaged in the treatment of Venereal, Sexual, and Private Diseases than any other physician in St. Louis. Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and Rupture; all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin, or Bones are treated with unparalleled success. Spermatorrhea, Sexual Debility and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects, as nocturnal emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forebodings, aversion to the society of females, loss of memory and sexual power, and rendering marriage improper, are permanently cured.

The doctor's opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in St. Louis or any other city. Back files of St. Louis papers prove that he has been located there longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivaled in the West, unsurpassed anywhere, and, with experience, can be relied upon, and the Doctor can refer to many physicians throughout the country. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor.

The Writings of a Physician whose reputation is Union-wide should be worth reading.

Doctor Whittier publishes a MEDICAL PAMPHLET relating to venereal diseases and the disastrous and varied consequences of self-abuse that will be sent to any address in a sealed envelope for two stamps. It contains a full symptomatology that will enable those affected to determine the nature of their complaint and give a written statement of their case which will answer almost as well for the purpose of treatment as a personal interview; but where it is convenient the Doctor should be consulted personally. Those having friends that may require advice, can supply them with this valuable work by sending their address, with stamp, and thus you can assist the unfortunate without their knowing their benefactor. Certainly any subject is of more importance than purity of blood and perfect manhood.

It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice. Many physicians recognizing this fact, recommend patients to the Doctor after reading his medical pamphlet. Communications confidential. A friendly talk will cost you nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 617 St. Charles street, St. Louis, Mo. Hours, 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

marll d&wly

OLD DR. WILBER

[illegible]

from indiscretions, [illegible] may apply [illegible]. [illegible] sent to every address [illegible] annually, at office, and all over the [illegible]. Consultation free, personally, or by mail. 840 Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. Hours, 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 1 to 3 P. M., and 1 to 9 P. M.

marll d&wly

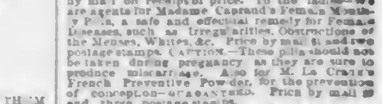
Dr. Gates' Private Medical Dispensary.

The oldest Dispensary in Louisville. All forms of Venereal and Sexual diseases speedily and effectual cured. Especial attention paid to Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, brought on by solitary habit or arising from excesses. Having treated the disease successfully for years, we can successfully GUARANTEE a speedy and permanent cure. Consultations free and confidential. Charges moderate. Medicines sent secure from observation by mail or express. Our treatise, with full symptom list, sent to any address on the receipt of a three-cent stamp. Best quality of French Male Safes for sale, price 50 cents each or $5 per dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price. To the ladies—We are agents for Madame Capraud's Female Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for Female Diseases, such as Irregularities, Obstructions of the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail $1 and two postage stamps. Caution.—These pills should not be taken during pregnancy as they are sure to produce miscarriage. Also for M. La Craix's French Preventive Powder, for the prevention of conception—GUARANTEED. Price by mail $2 and three postage stamps.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays 9 A. M. to 12 M.

DR. H. G. MILLER & CO.,

jy7dly No. 85 Third st., up stairs, near Market



To Young Men.

To arrest Seminal Losses, to conquer bad habits and remove the effects of Early Error, send 25 cents to GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, Louisville, Kentucky.

Having had ten years' experience in this specialty, patients suffering from any disease whatever of a private or confidential nature, and Ladies troubled with any of the ailments peculiar to the sex, by enclosing 25 cents as above, with brief statement of case, will receive particulars for self treatment by return mail, and thus avoid quackery. We also have a Varix Clasp, which we guarantee to permanently cure Varicocele in four days. The Electro-Magnetic Preventive. Those desiring to limit their offspring can inclose a stamp for a pamphlet containing engravings and explanations of the above preventive with an essay on the subject of prevention. All correspondence confidential. Address all letters to J. S. WILLIAMS, Drawer 36, Louisville, Ky. mm d&t

MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN

OF THE

GREAT WEST

Desiring to communicate with the

PLANTERS AND BUSINESS MEN

OF

Middle, Southern, & Southwestern Georgia

AND

Eastern Alabama,

Should Advertise in the

MACON DAILY TELEGRAPH

AND THE GREAT

Weekly Georgia Telegraph.

These papers enjoy an unrivaled circulation in those sections as well as in the State of Georgia.

Advertisements forwarded with a remittance will be very liberally published considering the great circulation and popularity of these journals.

Address CLISBY & REID, Macon, Ga.

[illegible] dtf

ST. JOSEPH

DAILY AND WEEKLY

GAZETTE,

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

The only Democratic Daily in St. Joseph, Mo.

Offers a first-rate advertising medium. [illegible]

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Cards inserted in this column at $1 per line per month.

ANDERSON & CO. THOS., Auction & Commission Merchants, 208 Main, bet. 5th and 6th.

BRADSHAW, VODGES, & CO., Architects and Builders, 145 Main, N. E. Bullitt.

CLEMMONS & WILLIS, Attorneys at Law. Office No. 6 Court Place, Louisville, Ky.

DORN, BARKHOUSE, & CO., Gen'l Commission & Forwarding Merchants, 157 Main.

EDMUNDS, JAMES T., resides at No. 2 Gray street, south side, bet. 1st and 2d.

FAULDS D. P., Musical Instruments and Publisher of Music, 70 Main, bet. 2d and 3d.

GRAY & HENRY, Druggist, retail, northeast corner of Third and Green sts.

HARLAN & NEWMAN, Attorneys at Law. Office near Willard Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

HEGAN BROTHERS, Wall Paper, Window Shades, &c., 135 Main, bet. 4th and 5th.

KENNEDY, F. W. & S. P., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, [illegible] Main st., bet. Second and Third.

KENDRICK W. H., Jeweler and Watchmaker, Third, bet. Main and Market sts.

KENNEDY BEN. D., General Insurance Ag't, Main, bet. 4th and 5th sts.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL, M. Kean & Co., proprietors, Main, bet. 6th and 7th sts.

MYERS, JOHN M., Patent Breast Collars, Saddles, Harness, &c., 71 Third st.

McKNIGHT W. H., Carpets, Wholesale and Retail, 104 Main, bet. 4th and 5th sts.

MULDOON, BULLETT, & CO., Steam Marble Works, Green st., bet. 3d and 4th.

NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN, & CO., Wholesale & Com. Merchants, 33 Wall st.

NEW STEAM STONE SAW MILL, Haley & Coleman, near Nashville Depot.

NEW YORK STORE, S. Barker & Co., Dry Goods, 4th st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

POPE, EDWARD J. & CO., Wholesale Liquor Dealers, No. 23 Third st.

PORTER, FAIRFAX, & CO., Cotton and Commission Merchants, 300 West Main st.

PYNE & CREIGHTON, Dealers in Stoves and Grates, 4th, bet. Main and Market.

REV. G. W. BRUSH'S Post office address is O'Bannon, Ky., instead of Jeffersontown, K[illegible]

RAYMOND & CO., Dealers in Medicine and Perfumery, 4th, bet. Market and Main.

ROBINSON & CO., R. A., Wholesale Druggists, 184 West Main st., bet. 5th and 6th.

SCHROEDER & SONS, J. H., Wines, Liquors, and Cigars, Main, N. E. cor. 4th.

THOMAS & CO. O. W., General Commission Merchants, 60 West Main st.

WILDER & CO., EDWARD, Wholesale Druggists, Main bet. 5th and 6th.

WATSON & CO., DAN. A., Ceiling [illegible], near Broadway.

Terms of Subscription and Rates of Advertising in Daily and Weekly Journal.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

DAILY JOURNAL delivered in the city and payable to the carrier, [illegible] per month; by mail, per annum, $10; per six months, $[illegible]; per month, $1.

CLUB RATES.

Ten copies one year, $80, and an extra copy to the getter-up of the club; 10 copies, six months, $45, and an extra copy to the getter up of the club; 10 copies, three months, $25, and an extra copy to the getter-up of the club.

WEEKLY JOURNAL, per annum, $2.

Advertising Rates—In Daily JOURNAL, each line agate, solid, first insertion, 15 cents; each subsequent insertion, if continuous, 7½ cents, at intervals, 10 cents; per month, every day, $1 50; per 3 months, $3 50; per six months, $6, per annum, $10; every other day, per month or longer, less than for every day; twice a week per month or longer, ⅓ less; once a week, per 3 months or longer, ½ less; double column advertisements, 25 per cent additional; cuts, double price; advertisements ordered on first page a price and a half. Advertisements by the month, or longer, may at any time be taken out and new ones substituted, at 5 cents per line extra for first insertion. Advertisements of circuses, minstrels, concerts, and other transient amusements, 15 cents per line for each insertion. Persons seeking employment, such as servant girls, nurses, clerks, mechanics, &c., one cent per word for each insertion. "City Items," each line minion, leaded, first insertion, 30 cents; each subsequent insertion, 20 cents. "Editorial notices," fourth page 5 cents per line; second page, $1 per line. In Weekly JOURNAL, each line agate, solid, first insertion, 20 cents; each subsequent insertion, 15 cents, minion leaded first insertion, 40 cents; each subsequent insertion, 30 cents.

Special Notice to Regular Advertisers.

As many of our good advertising friends have expressed to us the opinion that notwithstanding the very great increase in the circulation of the DAILY JOURNAL during the last four months, the depression in business is such that they cannot afford to pay a higher rate for their advertisements than they have been heretofore paying, and as we have agreed in some cases to make discounts, and as our rule is to treat all alike, we shall hereafter, until further notice, make a discount to all regular advertisers of thirty-three and one third per cent upon our published rates above.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL CO.

October 17, 1868.

Weekly Journal.

The subscription list of the Weekly JOURNAL is twice as large as the united lists of all the other weeklies published in the city.

Monday.

The Daily JOURNAL, issued on Monday, has a larger circulation than the combined issue of all the other dailies published in the city on that day, and as large a circulation as that of any other paper published on any other day in the week.

"While the Lamp holds out to Burn"

There is a chance for a restoration of health. If therefore, the constitution has been weakened by disease or excess, the nerves shattered, the stomach weakened, the appetite gone, and all the world appears gloomy, pour some fresh oil into your lamp, in the shape of

PLANTATION BITTERS,

a few glasses of which will make the flame of life again burn brightly, and illuminate once wretched existence. For ladies they are an elegant and gentle stimulant, exactly such as they require. They have become a family necessity. Sold by all dealers throughout the world.

"There's Nothing Half so Sweet in Life"

As good health and good spirits, and if you have them not, the next best thing is what will restore bloom to the faded cheek and happiness to the drooping heart. The great and sure remedy and panacea, is

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which our physicians recommend to both male and female patients as a safe, reliable, agreeable, and certain stimulant. They contain nothing to disagree with the most delicate constitution, and have won golden opinions from all who have tried them. The best Tonic and Nerve Restorer known is

S. T.—1860—X.

To be bought all the world over.

"How can Ye Bloom so Fresh and Fair?"

Goes the old Scotch song. How? Why, those who show the bloom of health on their cheeks take

PLANTATION BITTERS,

Which have the power of fortifying the system against disease, and of regulating the digestive apparatus. Are you dyspeptic, weak, void of energy? Have you little or no appetite, headache, continued lassitude and depression of spirits? Take

S. T.—1860—X.,

And bloom and beauty will return. The Bitters have become a household friend. Sold every where.

It was a Saying

Of Foley, a most distinguished writer, that he who is not a fool half of the time, is a fool all the time. This may or may not be true. We do know, however, that many persons are foolish who are suffering from dyspepsia and its kindred evils who do not try

S. T.—1860—X.

PLANTATION BITTERS.

The remedy which never fails. Thousands have tested their efficacy, and no article ever received such encomiums.

Sold by all dealers.

"Oh! That will be Joyful!"

When men and women throw "Physic to the dogs," and when a trifle out of order, or to prevent getting out of order, take

PLANTATION BITTERS.

Are you Dyspeptic, Nervous, Jaundiced, Hypped, Low Spirited, Weak, or are you sick and don't know what ails you? Then try

S. T.—1860—X.

The Egyptians

At their feasts, to prevent excesses, set a skeleton before their guests, with this motto, "Remember ye must shortly be such." How unnecessary such a precaution in these enlightened days, when, by using

PLANTATION BITTERS,

Digestion is assisted, and all effects of over-eating at once dispelled. PLANTATION BITTERS are the most wholesome and delicious tonic ever prepared. Sold by all Dealers throughout the world.

Great Expectations!

Are frequently formed of certain remedies but disappointment often is the result. Such cannot be said of that now universally-used Cordial and Tonic,

PLANTATION BITTERS,

Which have attained a reputation that leaves far and away behind all other preparations. This wonderful tonic properties, their delicious taste, their powerful restorative powers, all combine to stamp them the ne plus ultra of Bitters. Possibly they inspired Timothy Titcomb to write his poems of

"BITTER SWEET."

Every one afflicted with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Headache, General Debility, or Stomach affections may rely on them as a pleasant and sure cure. Sold all the world over.

"Husbands, Love Your Wives."

And give a dose of "BITTERS" unto them when they are suffering from Nervousness, General Debility, Faintness, Spasms, or any of the thousand and one diseases that the weaker sex is liable to. Having now been experienced great benefit from the use of

PLANTATION BITTERS,

Extend the blessing to others. This invaluable mixture will chase Hypochondria or "the blues"—give tone to the damaged nervous system—gently stimulate languid secretions—dispel vapors and ennui, and generally build up the worn constitution. For each sex and all ages they are a gentle stimulant and a refreshing cordial. Thousands of bottles are sold daily all over the world.

"Sairy Gamp."

Says Mrs. Harris to me, "A monthly nuss I come to be a weekly one soon, or thar'll be no nusses at all, which Mrs. Skimpington, my last lady, answer was, said, after one bottle of

PLANTATION BITTERS

had made her as strong as ever, afore the fortnit." And Mrs. Skimpington was right, for

S. T.—1860—X.

Are a Real Blessing to all who are suffering from Nervous Disorders, Debility, Liver Complaints, Faintness, Heartburn, Indigestion, &c. They are a tonic and cordial combined—of exquisite purity, fragrant and delicious. For each sex and all ages they are THE Great Renovator. Sold all the world over.

"Blessed be the Man who First Invented Sleep."

Quoth Sancho Panza. Sleep has often been murdered, not in Macbeth's case only, but in many modern instances, by Indigestion, Nervous Disorders, Headache, and a host of other complaints. For all such there is a remedy, and sufferers may now exclaim, "Blessed be the man who invented the

PLANTATION BITTERS!"

This delicious Cordial and Sure Tonic is now hailed by thousands as the great Health-giver and Restorer. Resolve to buy a bottle, and don't "sleep on it." "Be wise in time." Sold everywhere.

Louisville Journal.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 3 A. M.

THE CITY.

An Address.

Colonel M. A. Bryson is to deliver an address to-day before the Louisville Marine Association. He will discuss matters concerning inland navigation.

Severely Placid.

Our town is comparatively free from the presence of the lawless gentry, and the police are enjoying a respite from the labors incident to a town full of rogues.

New Letter boxes.

Mr. F. Hennig, who has the contract to put up the lamp post letter-boxes in the city, was yesterday placing larger ones in the most public places. They have also the quality of being safer from the encroachments of the rain and the peculative energies of thieves.

Fire.

The alarm of fire sounded from box 71 yesterday afternoon, was caused by the partial burning of a shed attached to a carpenter-shop, near the corner of Thirteenth and Grayson streets. Little or no damage was done, the fire being put out by buckets before the engines arrived.

A Noble Kentuckian.

We publish to-day some extracts from a speech of Gen. Randall Gibson, one of the noblest Kentuckians who has gone out from the bosom of the parent State to seek and win his fortune in the far Southern country. The extracts are eloquent, able, and pointed. Gen. Gibson's family is scattered over the State, and among the best people in it.

An Old Favorite.

By a cable dispatch we learn that Miss Kate Bateman, daughter of Manager Bateman, of the opera troupe now in this city, re-appeared at the Haymarket Theater, London, Monday night, after an absence from the stage of three years, in her great character of Leah, and was greeted with a large and enthusiastic audience. The hosts of friends and admirers of Miss Bateman in this city will be glad to hear of her re-appearance upon the stage, and of her continued success.

Hymenial.

Two gay and happy bridal parties took possession of the elegant parlors at the Williard Hotel last night—Mr. James Jesse and his lady, *nee* Miss Eliza Hanna, of Shelbyville, with Misses May Hanna, Sallie Bird, S. Mathews, and Messrs. J. H. White, John Hancock, Will Bird and George Goodloe, as escort; and W. H. Martin and lady, of Richmond, Ky. The matrimonial market may be quoted active, with prospects of still greater honyancy.

Kuklux in Indiana.

As Mr. McCullom, of Owen county, Kentucky, and his nephew, a Mr. Richardson, of Evansville, Indiana, were coming into New Albany night before last, from a visit to a relative about forty miles up the country, they were met by three men dressed in white and masked, were ordered to halt, and, on refusing and driving ahead faster, were fired at. The three men rode rapidly after the buggy, but, as they were poorly mounted, they failed to overtake it.

Death from Intemperance.

An old man of three-score-and-ten, William Goolsberry by name, died from the effects of intemperance at the Waterworks yesterday afternoon. We could learn nothing of his history. The Coroner held an inquest upon the body, with the following result:

INQUEST No. 226—Held at the Water-works, in Jefferson county, Tuesday morning, Oct. 20, 1868, upon the body of William Goolsberry, aged 70 years. Verdict of the jury was that William Goolsberry came to his death at about 5 o'clock A. M., this Tuesday, Oct. 20th, from the effects of intemperance.

DICK MOORE,
Coroner Jefferson County.

The Grand Lodge.

The city is full of Masons. They come from all parts of the State, and they are welcomed by every man, women, and child in Louisville. No body, lay or ecclesiastic, in Kentucky represents more of the worth and wisdom of the Commonwealth than the Grand Lodge. It is an institution of which any community has reason to be proud, and we are proud to know that the JOURNAL office is represented in it with the rest. The Masonic fraternity is growing in strength and increasing its sphere of usefulness every day. All the old prejudices against the order have died out; and it is known today as walking hand in hand with the Christian Church in the graces and charities of life. *Esto perpetua.*

A Danseuse Burned.

Quite a serious mishap occurred at the Metropolitan Varieties, on Jefferson street, last night, about half-past nine o'clock. Kate Hayden, one of the principal ballet girls, was executing a *pas de deux*, and approached so near the footlights that her drapery caught fire, and before assistance could reach her she was severely burned upon the arms and front of the person. Her injuries would in all probability have been of a fatal character, but for the presence of mind of a gentleman in the audience, who leaped upon the stage and extinguished the flame by embracing the affrighted girl within the ample folds of his overcoat. Medical attention was promptly afforded the sufferer, and she is said to be doing well.

Elegant Reception.

The ladies of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home Society entertained a vast multitude of citizens and strangers in the most queenly style at Masonic Temple last evening. Every one who attended was charmingly repaid for the trouble and expense. This was the initial to a series of receptions for the benefit of the society. The next thing on the programme is a grand vocal and instrumental concert, to be given under the auspices of Prof. H. G. S. Whipple, at the Masonic Temple to-night. It is useless to express the hope that the concert will be largely patronized. Our city is teeming with benevolent hearts, and they are all enlisted in behalf of this truly noble charity. The concert, we are sure, will be pre-eminently worthy of the largest possible attendance.

Railroad Collision.

A collision occurred at Strawberry Station, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, yesterday morning at eight o'clock and ten minutes between the Lebanon passenger train going from and the Bardstown passenger train coming to the city. Strawberry Station is a regular meeting point for the trains, and both trains were on time yesterday morning, but, owing to the dense fog which prevailed at that time and to the slipperiness of the track, the train coming this way had run a few car lengths too far, when the train going out, running very slowly, and the engineer being totally befogged, collided with it. No one was injured on either train, and the only damage sustained by the railroad company was the breakage of a few castings on the forward part of the engine.

Where's Dinah?

The one o'clock train yesterday on the Nashville road brought up from Memphis an old darkey who said he was looking for his wife. It seems that about a month ago this "truant dame and dusky" disappeared from her liege lord, who sells apples and preaches in the Bluff City. The exigencies of his professional engagements would not permit him to leave home at once, but as soon as the heavy press of the fruit season expired and the immediate demands on his pulpit duties decreased he set out on a tour of observation. He has already exhausted Nashville, and proposes to devote the next few days to Louisville. May his connubial devotion be rewarded with all its merits.

Philosophic.

A gentleman from Cincinnati reached this city yesterday in search of a runaway wife, who had left his bed and board about a week ago. He found her without difficulty in one of our second-class hotels, where she was stopping. She told him very frankly that she had merely desired a little recreation and had meant no harm, and offered at the same time to return with him if he would pay her bill. On inquiring at the office he found that this amounted to nearly seventy-five dollars. He declined, therefore, to "settle," and she declined to go until he did settle it. Whereupon he retired from the scene, took the mailboat for home, and declared that she might settle it herself and return when she got over her "recreation." The men is evidently a philosopher.

KILLING OF THE SOLDIER.

COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE CASE.

Policemen Daily and Johnson Held in $2,500 to Appear this Morning.

Evidence Before the Coroner.

The JOURNAL of yesterday contained a brief report of the tragic rencounter between two police officers and two soldiers, on Jackson street, night before last, during which one of the soldiers received a death-wound. The name of the deceased is Henry Clinton, and that of his companion John King. Both were members of the Second Infantry regiment, stationed with their company at Taylor Barracks. Clinton was about twenty-five years old and an American, we believe. Coroner Moore made a prompt investigation of the occurrence. It was nearly two o'clock yesterday morning before the jury of inquest finished their work, and we were unable to amplify the facts in our last issue as we desired, in furtherance of the ends of justice, and as we now purpose.

OFFICER DAILY'S REPORT.

Before the jury were sworn and entered upon the inquest, officer Eugene Daily made the following statement to the reporter: Near 11 o'clock, policeman Johnson and myself were coming out Jackson street. When we got to the southwest corner of Chestnut we heard some persons puffing and running. Turning around we saw two soldiers coming from the direction of Marshall towards Broadway. We walked across to the opposite corner, and asked the soldiers what was the matter. I stopped the first one and commenced searching him, and Johnson stepped the other, who drew a pistol and said, "Get back, you little son of a bitch, or I'll blow your brains out." Johnson ran back against the fence, and the armed soldier came up to me and said, let loose that men, you son of a bitch, or I'll kill you. I then jumped behind a tree and the soldier fired at me. Both Johnson and I returned the fire, and the armed soldier ran to the alley between Gray and Broadway. We went up to the alley and heard him halloing as if hurt. On seeing us he told us to come up, that he would not hurt us. Johnson got a candle and we went up to the soldier, and found him wounded. Johnson then started for a doctor, but before he came back the soldier was placed on a chair and taken to city hospital, where he expired from the loss of blood in two or three minutes.

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE JURY.

On being duly sworn, George E. Herrick testified: I am a policeman, on duty in the Second District. Between eleven and twelve o'clock I was on my beat, in front of a coffee-house on Marshall street, when I saw two soldiers at the window of one Liz Pepper's house. I was standing over half way between Hancock and Clay streets. I heard a disturbance, cursing and blackguarding, at the house, and when I got nearer I saw one of the men with a pistol pointed in the window, and heard him swear and say, "I'll shoot the damned bitch." I did not think I could get away with both of them, and went back and called my partner, Mr. Goodnight. We came back towards the house, and when the men saw us they started down Marshall to Hancock, thence to Walnut. On the corner of Walnut and Hancock we called upon them several times to stop, but they ran. We followed them down Walnut to Jackson, and they had so much the start that we abandoned the pursuit and stopped to catch breath. As we started to return to our beat, we heard firing, and soon after a police whistle. We hastened as fast as possible to the alley known as Chickering's, on Jackson, between Gray and Broadway, and found the deceased lying in the alley. He said he was severely wounded, and could not get his breath. He was making a loud noise. A single-barrel cartridge pistol, which had been recently discharged, was lying by his side. I do not know who did the fatal shooting. Some six or seven shots were fired.

Mr. John Goodnight, the partner of Mr. Herrick, deposed about to the same effect. Alfred Johnson, the partner of officer Daily, corroborated the latter's testimony as given above. Two or three other witnesses were examined, but their evidence did not materially differ from that already reported. The verdict of the jury was as follows:

INQUEST No. 225—Held at the City Hospital, on Monday night, October 19th, 1868, upon the body of an unknown soldier. Verdict of the jury: That the deceased came to his death from hemorrhage caused by a pistol-shot wound in the right thigh, severing the femoral artery, and that said shot was fired either by Eugene Daily or Alfred Johnson, at the corner of Chestnut and Jackson streets, in the city of Louisville, between 11 and 12 o'clock P. M., October 19, 1868.

DICK MOORE, C. J. C.

The two policemen, Eugene Daily and Alfred Johnson, were taken before Judge Craig yesterday, and admitted to bail in the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars each, until this morning, when they will have a preliminary examination.

Charter Convention.

Proposition to Authorize the Erection of a City Hall.

The Convention met in the Council Chamber at half-past seven o'clock last evening, and was called to order by President Morris.

Reading of the journal of the previous meeting was, on motion, dispensed with.

REPORTS.

The report of the Committee on Education being the special order, the President stated that section nine and pending amendments had been recommitted to the committee, and that the chairman, Mr. S. P. Browder, had been absent in Frankfort, and had made no report upon the amendments. He will probably be in the city on Friday. Mr. Baird moved that further action upon section nine of the report be postponed until Friday evening. The motion was withdrawn, and Mr. Lithgow moved that the whole subject be deferred until the first Monday in November, which was adopted.

Mr. Baird said the Committee on Public Buildings held a meeting after the adjournment of the Convention, on Monday evening, and agreed upon the following additional section to their report:

That it shall be the duty of the General Council to erect and keep a city hall sufficient for the public offices and City Court, which said hall shall be commenced within two years, and completed within five years, and shall have the power to levy a tax on the real estate of the city of not more than ten cents on the one hundred dollars in any one year for said purpose; and said General Council shall have power to anticipate these taxes by issuing short credit of the city for the amount of said taxes, not longer than six months after the taxes are due.

Mr. Brannin moved to amend the section by requiring the General Council to commence the city hall within the first year after the adoption of the new city charter and complete the same within five years, at a cost of not more than two hundred thousand dollars.

A division of the question was demanded, and a vote was first taken upon the proposition as to the cost of the building, and it was adopted. The second portion of the amendment was also adopted.

Mr. Brannin then moved to refer the section, as amended, back to the committee for revision. He thought the committee could make changes that would facilitate the proposed work, and, acting upon the suggestions contained in the amendments, might present views that would meet the concurrence of the convention.

The subject was debated at considerable length by Messrs. Brannin, Lithgow, Trabue, Maxwell, Bowser, Thixton, Baird, Herbert, and others, as to the expediency of ordering the Council to levy a special tax for this purpose, and as to the limits of the cost of the building.

Mr. Brannin said his object in moving the recommittal of the report was to have it go into the hands of a commission that would cause the building to be erected more economically and speedily than the Council is likely to do. The motion was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Trabue, the rule fixing the time of meeting was suspended, and it was ordered that when the convention adjourn it be until Friday evening, and that when the convention adjourn on that evening it be to meet again on the first Monday night in November.

There being no further business, the convention adjourned until Friday evening at seven o'clock.

Misplaced Confidence.

How an Innocent and Unprotected Young Man was Imposed Upon by a Heartless and Designing Young Woman.

In order to show how hard and designing a heart may sometimes be concealed beneath the apparently fair and innocent exterior of female loveliness, and as a warning to susceptible young men who have not cut their eye-teeth, we relate the following, which occurred near Evansville a few days ago: It seems that a respectable young lady from the country came to Evansville to witness a political demonstration, and, being very pretty and fascinating, excited the tinder passions of a high-toned tape-measurer in one of the first-class dry goods stores of that town. He soon induced her to permit him to accompany her to the grove, and thither they went, the young man highly pleased at having made so great a conquest.

The young gentleman, thinking that he had made a decided "impression," ventured to direct his conversation in a channel which was not exactly of a nature which so short an acquaintance would have justified, and the young lady, fully appreciating the motive, and being of a mischievous turn of mind, encouraged him, until, after a short flirtation, during which the coquette told her newly-made lover how thoroughly her "pa detested beaux," an elopement was arranged, and Thursday night last was fixed upon as the date, when, by fleeing from cruel "parients," they might consummate the vows which, on so brief an acquaintance, they had made.

It was agreed, also, that the signal to be given by the gay Lothario, announcing his arrival on the premises of his future father-in-law, should be the singing by him of the song, "Meet Me in the Lane, Love."

The young lady went home and told her father of the arrangement for the elopement, and the preliminaries for the meeting of the young gentleman "in the lane" were perfected immediately, and in a manner most thorough and satisfactory to all concerned, except the young men.

Thursday night came, and, at the hour appointed, the young man was on hand, and his musical voice was heard warbling in sweetest accents, "Meet Me in the Lane, Love," and it was not long before he was met, not by his "love," however, but by her male parent, who appeared "in the lane" with a hickory, before the anxious youth could make his escape, and informed the gent that his intentions were, he knew, far from honorable, and that he hoped this lesson might serve to teach him for the future to be rather more reserved, or at least not quite so familiar on an acquaintance so short as that which, by accident, he had formed with his daughter.

The young man "vamoosed" in a hurry, considerably chagrined, but very thankful that the stick was not used on him, and he says he has sworn off from ever paying his devotion to another woman.

Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

Second Day of the Session—Appointment of Standing Committees, and Other Proceedings.

The Grand Lodge of Kentucky was called to labor at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. In addition to those present on the day before, fifty-six other members were present.

The following standing committees were appointed by the Grand Master, viz:

On Finance—J. M. Collins, C. Henry Finck, and W. C. Jenkins.

On Grievances—E. W. Turner, T. J. Pickett, and Linah M. Cobb.

On Returns—H. T. Wilson, J. M. Clyde, J. P. Hascoe, W. G. Hill, Chas. L. Dudley, and J. Swigert, Jr.

On Lodges, U. B.—H. Bostwick, W. W. Tice, and A. G. Huffman.

On Unfinished Business—Samuel H. Chew, A. J. Stivers, and J. W. Overstreet.

On Foreign Correspondence—J. M. S. McCorkle, P. Swigert, and Hiram Bassett.

On Credentials—J. G. Morrison, James B. McIlroy, and Oliver W. Burns.

On Education—P. H. Jeffries, Milton Bird, and James E. Stone.

On Visitors—James P. Monroe, Thos. W. Wesh, and W. B. Davis.

On Masonic Jurisprudence—W. E. Woodruff, James M. Corbin, and I. N. Webb.

The different matters alluded to in the Grand Master's address were referred to appropriate committees.

A large number of petitions, praying the redress of grievances and remission of dues, were presented and referred to appropriate committees.

The Masonic Temple Company made a report, from which we learn that the receipts for the year ending October 1, 1868, amounted to $15,040 97.

A motion to go into the election of grand officers for the ensuing year to-day at 10 o'clock was adopted.

A large amount of business was transacted, and the Grand Lodge adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

Under the admirable management of Grand Master Fitch, whose superior as a presiding officer we have never seen, the proceedings are being conducted with the most perfect harmony.

"All for Love."

Cupid on the Rampage in the Hoosier State.

It is to be hoped that our neighboring State of Indiana, now that she is returning to her ancient and honorable habit of rolling up handsome Democratic majorities at elections, will reform the manners which under radical rule have detracted from her fair fame. Judging from existing facts it would seem that the rascals from every part of the State had met in general convention at which each county was accorded its "specialty" in crime, Jackson county, it must be owned, getting the lion's share. In the general division Bartholomew county seems to have been the most fortunate, getting the most desirable if not the least culpable part to perform, having been, it would seem, intrusted with the elopement business of the State, and for which it is becoming as famous as Jackson county is for hanging, &c. It was only last week that two couple ran away from that part of the State, one pair of whom were married; but as there is a slight impediment in the way of matrimony in the case of the other couple, it is supposed they are wandering about the country unhitched. The first case was that of a young man of Taylorsville, who, having secured the affections of a very respectable and much-admired young lady, was refused her hand by her parents. The usual quantity of tears were shed by the young lady, and a great deal of imploration was done by the young man, but all to no effect. Finally an elopement was agreed upon, and one dark night the pair fled from home, taking the train for Jeffersonville. After reaching that point they came over into this State, and were married in a little town not far from this city, where they still remain, waiting an invitation from the old folks to return home. The other case is that of a Dr. Monahan, of Columbus, proprietor of the Elm House, who recently went there from Jennings county. It is said that the doctor left home over a week ago, and about the same time a lady who had been stopping with his family had left, and the pair were afterwards seen at Terre Haute. It is also rumored about Columbus that this is the second effort they have made to elope, and it is thought this one will prove successful.

New Advertisements.

At Cunningham's cheap cash store, 152 Market street, are to be had black Belgian cords, epinglines, alpacas, mignonette crapes, and a variety of new dress goods.

At Jos. T. Tompkins & Co.'s are to be had osnaburgs, plaid cottons, jeans, assorted prices, cotton sacks, satinets, &c.

A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued against the estate of Hiram Cassely.

A situation in a private family "wanted" by a respectable lady.

Fell, King, & Co., Russellville, Ky., have dissolved partnership.

Sir Knights, Louisville Commandery No. 1 meet to-night.

Barbe Bleue at the Louisville Theatre to-night.

A house and lot for sale by J. U. Shaffer & Co.

Lost—a gold chain bracelet.

Strayed—a black horse.

The Opera.

There are few things more admirable than a clever burlesque. The salient point in all of Offenbach's operas is travesty. It is not merely confined to the absurdities of court manners, the overstrained and unnatural violence of the lyric stage, but the striking features of our present extreme civilization are caught up and presented with such a happy effect as to produce the most ludicrous faithfulness of caricature. Offenbach excels in this. The passionate music and the most touching situations of the grand opera are mercilessly travestied. The climax of the choruses of the Italian school fare no better from him than the scientific and wonderful orchestration of Meyerbeer. The burlesquing of the various kinds of opera has never, perhaps, been so efficiently and admirably done. Now, to imitate any given composer or school of music so closely that all conversant with the peculiarities of the various composers can at once detect the imitation as extremely felicitous, shows a keen and quick perception of all of the points of style which can be overdone, and thus made ridiculous.

Offenbach is not a great composer, but he certainly is a very clever one. His melodies are not touching, and when he attempts real tenderness or feeling he fails, but in light, sparkling airs, full of gayety and nonchalance, he is unsurpassed by any modern composer. His music is certainly pretty, light, and *dansante*, and is just the kind to tickle the popular ear and amuse the people.

There can hardly be said to be an air in any of his best-known works which grows upon you, and which has sufficient genuine pathos and sweetness in it to endear it to the heart. As the exponent and illustrator of certain phases of Parisian life his music is unequaled. For instance, it is not so much the music of the lascivious *can-can* which describes the lechery of motion as it is the dancing itself. Music is, of itself, pure, and only becomes polluted when, as in this instance, it is coupled with obscenity of action and voluptuousness of manner. Offenbach, of course, has not, either in "La Grand Duchess" or "La Belle Helene," given the loose rein to the *can-can* as one sees it in the *Jardin Mabile*, but he gives just enough to let imagination do the rest. The modern French composers and dramatists know full well how much the public taste and appetite craves and can digest, and they season their operas and plays accordingly.

We do not wish to convey the idea that there is anything but playfulness in the representations of the troupe which is now giving us these specimens of the modern French opera bouffe, for the manager has very properly pruned all of them of many of the grossest of the *bon mots* and made it as respectable as possible, so that, as given now, there is really nothing to shock the most prudish. It was quite gratifying to see last night a larger and fully as fashionable an audience assembled as on the previous night. The house presented quite an array of beauty. Many of the reigning belles were there, radiant in all of the loveliness which youth and beauty give, and lending to the scene the charm which can only be done by woman. Louisville may fairly dispute the honor of having the most beautiful women with her sister city Baltimore.

It was generally remarked that M'lle Irma was, if anything, more charming as "La Grand Duchess" than on her first appearance. She certainly sang with great taste, finish, and in admirable style the chief songs of the opera embraced in her *role*. Nothing could have been better than her rendering of the drinking song; it was charming, it was inimitable, and she looked as pretty and as cunning as possible. Her voice, which shows great culture and a thorough method, united to taste, sweetness, and tenderness, was managed so as to show great flexibility and compass. She is quite young as yet, and a great future is before her.

We shall have something to say of the very admirable artists who took the part of Baum, Fritz, and Prince Paul when we have seen them in "La Belle Helene," which is given to-night.

Louisville Stock at the Owensboro Fair.

List of premiums awarded to Louisville stock at the Owensboro, Ky., Fair, which was held at that place last week:

To B. W. Jenkins & Co. were awarded the following:

FINE HORSES WITH OR WITHOUT PEDIGREE.

Best stallion three years old and under four, $25.

Sweepstakes stallion of any age, certificate.

HORSES FOR GENERAL UTILITY.

Stallion four years old and upwards, $30.

Sweepstakes of any age, certificate.

HARNESS HORSES.

Stallion of four years old and upwards, certificate.

Stallion three years old and under four, $25.

Stallion of three years old and under four, $25.

Sweepstakes mare of any age, certificate.

Mares four years old and upwards, $20 first, and $10 second premium.

Gelding in harness over four years old, certificate.

Sweepstakes stallion in harness, second premium, certificate.

Sweepstakes mare in harness, second premium, certificate.

Best buggy gelding, second premium, certificate.

Best buggy mare, premium $25.

Best buggy horse or mare, $25.

Best pair of carriage horses, $25.

SADDLE HORSES.

Stallion four years old and upwards, $50.

Sweepstakes stallion any age or size, $25.

Stallion of any age, best horse of his class, $50.

Mare of any age, best of class, $30.

Best herd of horses or mares, not less than four, owned by one men, $100 and certificate.

To Jeff. Williams were awarded the following: Best saddle and harness horse combined, $30 and certificate.

Best buggy mare, four years old and upwards, $30 and certificate.

We are informed by Capt. Jenkins that the liveliest interest was manifested by all parties concerned in the success of the fair, and that the directors and judges exercised the strictest impartiality in the awarding of premiums.

The open-hearted citizens of Owensboro freely extended the hospitality of their homes to their stranger visitors, and all who attended the fair had a genuine, old-fashioned good time. Long live Owensboro.

The Times.

The week just gone by has been full of life and business. The columns of the JOURNAL, which are certain barometers to the business of the city, have contained an unusual amount and variety of advertising matter. This shows not only enterprise but confidence, and confidence and enterprise combined can do wonders. Nor is this all. We printed on Monday the largest edition of the JOURNAL which has been issued since the war, and yet it was exhausted by six o'clock in the morning. We could have disposed of a second edition of a thousand before night. These are certainly gratifying indications to us, and they ought to be gratifying also to the people of Louisville. For as the JOURNAL prospers, Louisville is prospering, and as the JOURNAL droops, Louisville will droop. The two are Siamese twins; partners for life; and the interest of the one is the interest of the other. Our constant aim is to make the JOURNAL the livest, as it is the oldest and most influential newspaper in the West and South. As we succeed, our circulation increases, and, as our circulation increases, the business of Louisville is extended and advertised broadcast over the land. Just now we feel cheerful and comfortable. When we feel otherwise the public shall hear from us, for, as the JOURNAL feels, the JOURNAL speaks.

Apples.

All the fruit stands are now loaded with apples. They are of all sorts and bring all sorts of prices.

"Rusty coat and pippin,
Ito y cheek and golden rind,
And ashes of silver."

A poor young American governess, working for her daily bread in Dresden, Saxony, has captured the heart of a wealthy Saxon nobleman, and next month will appear as countess of Reisach and Frauenstein.

The Farmers' Club.

The Farmers' Club meets every Saturday afternoon at 1½ o'clock in their rooms in Masonic Temple, entrance on Jefferson street. Three hours at the end of each week have by agreement between the members been set apart for the mutual discussion of all questions pertaining to agriculture, and for the promotion of social intercourse, good fellowship, and the diffusion of information. Each member has pledged himself to be punctual in attendance, and to use his best efforts to promote the objects and usefulness of the association. With the earnest and zealous efforts of the many members all directed to these leading benefits, the club is certain to flourish and be a public good. There are many interesting questions on the roll for discussion. Chief among those that will be in order at the next and succeeding meetings are:

1st. The labor question in connection with emigration, and the best means of increasing the agricultural population, of developing the mineral and productive resources of the soil, and of enhancing the value of land by the establishment of local accommodation railroad trains both for freight and passengers. Subordinate to this latter clause will be the mutual dependence of railroads and farming interests upon each other for their annual profits and permanent prosperity.

2d. The culture of rye and its uses compared to other cereals.

3d. The Irish potato—its culture and value as a farm product, and the comparative merits and qualities of the new and old varieties.

4th. The influence of the light of the moon in promoting vegetable growth, and in producing animal decomposition, and the practical effects of this influence to the farmer.

Besides the regular discussions, several essays on scientific subjects have been promised by Dr. Allen, Dr. Goldsmith, and other members.

Personal.

The Rev. Dr. Parsons has almost entirely recovered from his late severe illness, and expects soon to be able to resume active duties.

The family of Gen. Wm. Preston are now in the city, stopping at the residence of friends.

Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, passed through Louisville yesterday, *en route* for Memphis.

Gen. Kirby Smith is frequently in Louisville. He is looking remarkably well, and doing remarkably well. His school is going to be a genuine success.

Col. Andrew Erwin, of New Orleans, passed through the city, going South, a few days ago.

Gen. Beauregard was in Louisville a day or two ago.

[OFFICIAL.]

Charter Convention.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, 1868.

Present—George W. Morris, President, and all the members except Messrs. Eisenman, McClaran, Phillips, Cassilly, Boone, Craig, and McCulloch.

The reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

The report of the Committee on Education was taken up.

Section 9 was read, and, on motion of Mr. Lithgow, the consideration thereof was postponed until the first Monday night in November.

Mr. Trabue, from the Committee on Public Improvements and Public Buildings, submitted as an additional section to his report a section requiring the General Council to commence within one year and finish within five years, the erection of a city hall, and authorizing the levy of annual tax of not exceeding ten cents on the one hundred dollars to pay for the same.

Mr. Brannin moved to amend by inserting a clause providing that the hall shall cost not exceeding $250,000, which amendment was adopted, and, on motion, the section was recommitted.

On motion of Mr. Trabue, the rule was suspended, and the convention adopted a motion to adjourn to meet again on Friday evening, October 23, 1868, at 7 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Trabue, a motion was adopted providing that, when the convention adjourns next Friday night, it be to meet again on the first Monday in November.

On motion, the convention adjourned.

J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

Louisville.

Some Strictures upon it by a Stranger, in which a Good Deal of Truth is Told.

An Indianapolis editor recently paid this city a visit, and upon his return stated the impressions he received of the city and people as follows:

Louisville, across the river, is a big joke. With every natural advantage it has sullenly accepted such prosperity as has been forced upon it, and could not be avoided by the stupid obstinacy of its citizens, while its rival up the river has outgrown all rivalry, by the sheer force of enterprise. Louisville is at the "head of navigation," though there are a dozen "heads of navigation" between Pittsburg and the Gulf, and every town of five hundred inhabitants, including Napoleon, Arkansas, considers itself a "head of navigation." Louisville obstinately clings to old ideas, and even at this day is found hugging the shell of slavery, long after the substance has rotted away. "Elegant gentlemen" live in Louisville, and two-thirds of the population aspire to be "elegant gentlemen." The idea of an "elegant gentleman" differs with different aspirants. With many, it is to spend money freely at Rufer's, carry a gold-headed cane and a pair of Derringer's, drink large quantities of Bourbon or Robertson county, and be high-toned. To be high-toned is to be jovial, good-natured, generous, and generally magnanimous, but occasionally to take serious offense at some trivial matter, and eviscerate some other "eligant gentleman," by way of keeping up your reputation for courage. This quality of personal courage is a leading idea in Louisville. The elegant gentlemen of that city cultivate a fierceness and unquailing steadiness of gaze, which eventually becomes chronic, and they regard each other even while taking a friendly drink at the bar, as prospective targets for the terrible Derringer, but with all their faults, there is something attractive about the hearty, genial sociality of the Louisville men, and the wholesome beauty of the Louisville women. The men drink too much whisky, and are a little too ready with the trigger, but they are a companionable set nevertheless. And having once tasted their whisky, we blame them less for drinking a great deal of it. A Louisville gentleman would as soon think of drinking coal oil as the infernal and corrosive liquid with which the Cincinnatian crisps his bowels.

They wear ruffled shirts and long hair in Louisville. And the ladies are equally lawless, but in much better taste as regards the mode.

Court Matters.

Louisville City Court.

The following business was transacted in this tribunal yesterday:

For drunkenness and disorderly conduct: Ben Parker was fined $3 and held in $100 for thirty days; Levi Bland, discharged; Wm. Rupert, discharged; James Johnson, discharged; James Akers, fined $3; Wm. Speak, fined $3 and held in $100 for thirty days; Mollie Wright, fined $3.

Ida Keys, petty larceny; discharged.

Fred. Kinsmeyer, receiving stolen property; continued.

John Fleich, stealing watches and money from Andrew Smith; held in $300 to await action of grand jury.

Kate Pereellis, ten years old, stealing carpet at Ormsby House; dismissed.

Mary Williams, stealing clothing from Rheda Channell; held in $200.

E. O Daily and Alf. Johnson, policemen, shooting soldier, name not known; continued till to-morrow, and held in $2,500 each.

Priscilla O'Brien, lunacy; sent to lunatic asylum.

United States Courts.

CIRCUIT COURT.

United States vs. John Middleton; the jury appeared, and, being unable to agree, by consent were discharged.

John Doe on dem. of Robert Anderson vs. Richard Roe, i. e. Thomas Dixon, &c.; appearance of defendant entered, who contessed the lease, entry, and ouster; plea of not guilty; ordered survey; C. C. Buchman, Union county.

United States vs. Francis Sleger et al.—Indicted under the civil rights bill; it appeared that the defendants were supposed to have been whipping negroes in Garrard county, near Lancaster, in March last; the defendants plead not guilty, a jury was sworn to try the issue joined, and the case continued.

United States vs. Francis Steger et al.; same indictment and proceeding.

United States vs. ten drums tobacco; claim suspended, restitution ordered.

DISTRICT COURT.

United States vs. T. J. Beal, &c.; nolle prosequi.

H. B. Parsons was on yesterday admitted to the bar of the United States Court, to practice as a counsellor, proctor, attorney, solicitor and advocate, and took the oath required by law and the rules of the court.

D. B. Moore, J. C. Williams, R. E. Jester and Ben Hardin were excused from further service as petit jurors.

BANKRUPTCY.

Joseph Peart on yesterday filed his petition for adjudication in bankruptcy against himself.

Digest of Decisions.

A Devise of Land with a Request to Sell is a Conversion of it in Equity into Money.

Reported expressly for the Louisville Journal by D. James, Attorney-at-Law, Frankfort, Ky.

Green vs. Johnson, &c. From the Daviess Circuit Court. Opinion delivered by Judge Robertson, October 15, 1868:

In 1852 Philip Triplett died, leaving three children, Harriett N., wife of the appellee, Laura, and Philippa, who afterwards married the appellant Green.

After devising the residue of his estate equally to his daughters "for their support and maintenance," he "authorized and requested" his executors to make conveyance for all lands sold, "and to sell and convey all" his "lands" except his plantation.

Laura died an unmarried infant, and Philippa died childless.

The executors never having sold any land, but having collected the amount of notes held by the testator for lands sold by him, the appellant brought this suit in equity for a settlement of the estate and for one-half of the sum collected for lands sold and of the proceeds of the sale of lands requested to be sold, praying, as his wife's administrator, for the sale of the land.

The answer denied the appellant's right to either any portion of the money collected for lands sold by the testator, or to a sale of any of the unsold lands.

The Circuit Court dismissed the appellant's petition.

Held—That the judgment was erroneous.

As the proceeds of the sold land belonged to the appellant's wife at her death, the appellant as her administrator, if not in his own right, was entitled to that fund.

If instead of devising the title to his three children and merely requesting a sale of the land, the testator had devised it to the executors and peremptorily ordered them to sell, as to that interest it was money bequeathed and not land devised. Nevertheless, if the will concerning the sale must be construed as mandatory, the testator must be presumed to have been intended a conversion of the land into money as best for the testamentary beneficiaries, and his intention, if clearly manifest for such conversion, made the land money to the legatees.

A mere authority to sell could not have been a constructive conversion, but the superadded "request" to sell was constructively mandatory, because the unqualified request was the testator's will, and left no discretion not to sell. Authority, analogy, and reason allow no escape from this conclusion. Whatever a testator expresses as his will is legatory; and it that will is unqualified the executors have no right to refuse its fulfillment. Such "request" is synonimous with requirement or direct order.

The evident design of the testator to secure the estate to the use of his daughters free from the debts of their husbands, does not imply that he intended to preclude the husbands from any interest during the lives of their wives or after their deaths, nor does it imply that the testator thought that his aim would be more certainly accomplished by retaining the land than by converting it into money.

On the contrary he thought that his provided end of the best interest and security of his daughters would be most advantageously attained by converting certain land into money, and for that purpose he requested his executors to make the conversion. This in equity was conversion itself, and therefore, to that extent, the daughters took money instead of land, and when the appellant's wife died without electing to keep the land, or being competent so to elect, her interest in that land was not realty but personalty, which went to the appellant as husband or as administrator.

Slaves Enlisted in the Army with the Consent of Owners were Thereby Freed.

Solomon Payne vs. Richardson. From the Meade Circuit Court.

Opinion delivered by Judge Peters, October 19, 1868.

Richardson brought this suit against Solomon Payne, alleging that he had loaned to Stewert Payne fifty dollars, which he promised to pay back, but soon after died intestate and childless. No administration being granted, Solomon Payne took possession of all the effects of decedent which were more than sufficient to pay the debt. The defendant answered that at the date of the transaction the lender and borrower were both slaves and incapable of contracting, and that Stewart Payne died before the adoption of the thirteenth constitutional amendment.

The court below on trial gave judgment for Richardson.

Held—That the judgment was right. It appears from the evidence that the appellee and decedent were enlisted and put into the army of the United States in October, 1864, by their then masters, or with their consent, they then being slaves and were at the date of the transaction which caused this litigation colored soldiers, mustered into the service of the United States.

This case is very different from that of Corbin vs. Marsh (2 Duvall, 193). Here it is shown that the slaves were put into the service as substitutes, not only with the consent of the owners, but by their authority; and while they were received by the government, it cannot be said that they were taken from their owners in disregard of their rights; and by putting them in voluntarily, they thereby waived their right to compensation for their value, and emancipated them by their own acts. Consequently, at the time the contract was made, the parties were free and able to contract.

Seymour, Ind.

Interesting Sketch of the Headquarters of Express Robbers.

Since the tragical occurrences in the neighborhood of Seymour, Ind., that town has become an object of especial interest to travelers. One of them thus discourseth concerning the place:

As the brakeman announced "See-More—twenty minutes for refreshments"—there was a general rush to the windows and platforms, and an earnest and searching look-out to see if the livid corpses of any cut-throats or counterfeiters were hanging to the telegraph poles, and an inquiry of the score of half-grown boys, in slouched hats and butternut breeches, into the pockets of which dirty hands were thrust deeply, if anybody had been hung the night before. Seymour is a dirty and unwholesome little town, built, apparently, to afford ragged boys facilities for peddling hard boiled eggs. The town owes its prosperity to the hard boiled egg business. Scaly looking fellows, evidently "bad eggs," walk to and fro on the platform, peering impudently into the car windows, and occasionally a hiped with a cocked nose, tallowy complexion, and wearing green goggles—apparently a peddler of brass jewelry—is seen mixing with the crowd. But, after all, the greatness and glory of Seymour is built on a superstructure of hard boiled eggs. One half the honest people of the "city" are engaged in collecting and boiling the eggs, while the other half lie in wait for the trains. Our train had no sooner come to a stand-still than it was besieged by a score or more of ragged boys and girls, engaged in the egg trade. One, more enterprising and adventurous than his competitors, boarded the train, and began to peddle his hen fruit. Chaffering with a hungry customer, and oblivious of the stealthy approach of the conductor, he was aroused from his dream of commercial prosperity by a sounding whack between the shoulders with a stick of wood. "D—n you. I've told you thieves often enough to keep off my train." The egg merchant speedily disembarked. "Did it hurt?" we inquired, as he stood on the platform, rubbing his shoulders. "Yes, by G—," he replied, while there was a dangerous gleam in his little gray eye; "but I'll be even with him yet. He has to come through here o'nights! Hard-biled eggs." And he passed on, crying his stock.

Upon inquiry we learned that a man had been hung the day before—not hung unto death, but cut down at the last moment, and resuscitated with a vivid photograph of the scenery just beyond the fomutog Jordan impressed upon his memory. He was then soundly cowhided, and under solemn promise of never again setting foot in "them diggins," permitted to go hence without day. He was a counterfeiter and cut throat from St. Louis. Coming up the road a few days later, we learned that another man had been tied up and whaled the night before. Upon remarking to a Seymour editor that business was brisk, he replied, "Oh, we never report these things any more."

We didn't refresh in Seymour, and consumed the allotted twenty minutes in taking observations of the villainous countenances of the depot loafers, the clutch with which we had grasped our thin pocket-book instinctively tightening the while. We experienced a sensation of relief when the preliminary snort of the engine, following hard upon the "All aboard" of the conductor, announced our departure from the infernal town.

Hard stories are in circulation at the West in regard to the mail contract between the two ends of the Pacific Railroad. There was a rather surprising difference between the bids for doing the work, the one which was accepted being for $350,000, and one which was not bidding for over a million dollars. For some reason the contractor has thrown up the job, and the department has called on the party which bid for more than three times the amount to perform the work.

The Wisconsin papers report that the cranberry crop has suffered severely by frost. In the entire State the yield, it is said, will be under a third of an average crop.

A Card.

To the Voters of the Third Congressional District.

The organ of the Rev. Mr. South (the Bowling Green *Democrat*) in the paper of the 10th inst. has a very unmanly and unkind article coupling my name with that of Gen. Burbridge. In that article it says: "And this is the man with whom Hon. J. S. Golladay 'went in person' to the President of the United States, and whom he earnestly recommended as a fit subject for the confidence and patronage of the government."

In the hope that the party making this statement did not intend to do any one injustice, but in his zeal was betrayed into an indiscretion, I, through friends as he says in his issue of the 17th, made a denial, couched in respectful terms, and asked of him a retraction; to which he replies: "With the lights now before us we have no retraction to make, believing the charges to be well founded."

I take it that he not only thus indorses the charges, but superadds his belief in their truth by a reiteration in his last issue. The editor is a lawyer, I think, and offers as evidence what he says Col. Hawkins says Burbridge said, ect. I need hardly say that such testimony would be rejected with scorn by any court of legal jurisdiction on earth.

It would seem doubtful from his statement when he intends to assume the paternity of this charge. It matters very little to me.

To any party who does so assume I have to say, he or they state a deliberate, willful, and malicious falsehood, no matter whether it comes from the organ, from Col. Hawkins, my radical friend, (whose motive in reporting this to the *Democrat* is not only apparent on its face, but so pointed in its italics as indicating Burbridge's preference for me, as to deceive no Democrat,) from Burbridge, who I do not believe made the statement as understood by Col. Hawkins,) or from Mr. South, who so industriously circulates the charge.

I never went with Gen. Burbridge in person to see the President on this or any subject, and never met with or saw Gen. B. in the presence of the President in my life.

I never recommended Gen. Burbridge or any radical to the President for Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The organ is unfortunate in this fact that even if Col. Hawkins's statement be correct it would only bring up a question of veracity between myself and Gen. Burbridge, and if he believes Gen. B., after his excoriation in his paper, he is guilty of endorsing and recommending Gen B. himself, which is the gravamen of his charge against me.

The truth is, he wants to believe and intends to believe and make others believe, if he can, before the election.

I have reason to believe that Gen. B. spoke very kindly and gratefully of me to Col. H. in consideration of personal courtesies extended him by me, too delicate to mention in this connection, and I feel confident that he has wholly misunderstood Gen. B., and I strongly suspect his motive to be simply to benefit Mr. South in this Congressional canvass.

oct19 d&tw1 J. S. GOLLADAY.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Phelan's latest improved combination cushions are applied to all the billiard tables in the American House, Boston. Messrs. Rice have one of the largest and best houses in the country.

☞ Scott Glore has just received a large variety of views for the stereoscope. Call and see them. He is selling them cheap.

NEW YORK, July 1st, 1868.

DEAR SIR—In your paper of last week you or one of your correspondents say that Dr. Drake is not the originator of the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, and that they were manufactured and sold by one *Pedro Martelle*, an old Spaniard, in the Island of St. Thomas, over forty years ago, as every old sea captain can testify. Now, sir, I can certify to the above as being true, for I have followed the sea for over forty years, most of the time doing business with the West Indies. These same Bitters, differently put up and named, were brought to my notice on my first trip to the Island of St. Croix for a cargo of rum, and for years and years after, my ship's stores were never without them. I always supplied my family and many of my neighbors with them, and can truly say a better Bitters and Tonic, is not made in all the world.

Yours, truly,
CAPT. HENRY WENTZ.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. ol9eod3&tw1

The Finest Toilet Soaps.

MESSRS. COLGATE & CO., New York, have long enjoyed the reputation of being the manufacturers of the Finest Toilet Soaps in the United States. ol0eodtnl

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Full stock, all sizes, from three years to largest youths', now open at

J. M. ARMSTRONG'S,

oct 17 d10 132 Main street.

I. O. O. F.

The Louisville and Nashville, Louisville, Lexington and Cincinnati railroads, and Louisville and Henderson packets, and Cincinnati mail-boat lines have agreed to make the following deductions of fares for representatives to Grand Lodge of Kentucky, held at Louisville on October 27th: Over Louisville and Nashville railroads, members must procure a return certificate from the agent of the railroad, showing they paid full fare to Louisville, which must be indorsed by the Grand Secretary, and they will be returned free from the 26th to the 31st inst. Over Louisville, Lexington, and Cincinnati railroad members must procure a certificate from the Grand Secretary that they were representatives, and they will be returned free. Over Louisville and Henderson packet, and Cincinnati mail-boat lines, upon presentation of certificate from the Grand Secretary that they were representatives, they will be returned at one-third deduction from regular fare for the round trip, paying full fare to Louisville. ol9 3t

CARPETS, CARPETS.

I have determined, after October 13th, to sell my entire stock of carpets, oil cloths, shades, curtains, &c., at New York cost. My lease expires January 1st, and these goods must be sold. Call, and I will certainly offer you great bargains. Do not fail to learn my prices before buying elsewhere.

C. FRANK,

77 1-2 Fourth street, near Main.

oct 19 dtf

Holloway's Ointment—Rheumatism.

It is not necessary to hobble through life on crutches because an attack of rheumatism, improperly treated, has resulted in the stiffening of a limb. Apply HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT to the joint affected; rub it in with a will, and persist in this course until the tense sinews begin to yield to its softening properties. The worst cases of contraction may be relieved by this process. Sold by all Druggists. ol9d6

VENISON, grouse, quail, duck, woodcock, snipe, etc., at

WALKER'S EXCHANGE.

oct14dtf.

Extraordinary Offering

of dry goods at the Trade Palace, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. It is unnecessary to enumerate goods or prices. We have every article usually kept in a well ordered dry goods establishment, and will not be undersold. Our cloak and shawl department, in quantity, quality, and style, is decidedly superior to any south of the Ohio river. sep7 tf

Public Speaking.

Boyd Winchester, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, will speak at the following times and places:

Gilman's, Jefferson county, Thursday, October 22d.

Floydsburg, Oldham county, Saturday, October 24th.

Louisville, Woodlawn Garden, Wednesday, October 28th.

Louisville, (Court-house, Saturday, October 31st.

Speaking at two o'clock P. M., and in Louisville half-past seven o'clock P. M.

Public Speaking—Third District.

Dr. John F. South, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third District, will address his fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Burkesville, Cumberland county, Thursday, Oct. 22.
Albany, Clinton county, Friday, Oct. 23.
Jamestown, Russell county, Saturday, Oct. 24.
Edmonton, Metcalfe county, Saturday, Oct. 31.
Speaking to commence at 1 o'clock each day.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants & Bankers,

No. 8 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,

o09 d&w1y NEW YORK.

After the Campaign.

I.

THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL opens its subscription books for the New Year to a patronage which justifies the belief that it will, before the year is out, exceed the circulation of any newspaper published West of the Alleghenies by many thousands of readers.

II.

REORGANIZED in May last under the editorial and business management of Henry Watterson, it has already doubled its daily and more than quadrupled its weekly editions, as the official post-office returns for the months of June, July, and August have made known to the public.

III.

IT embraces upon its staff of writers Mr. Geo. D. Prentice, Mr. Paul R. Shipman, Mr. John F. Hatcher, and Mr. Eugene Baylor, all of whom are well known to the journalism, politics, and literature of the period; and it is supplied with the freshest, fullest, and most accurate compilations of current news by a trained and watchful corps of local reporters and special telegraphic correspondents.

IV.

THE long established and popular character of the Louisville JOURNAL renders any additional introduction needless; and it shall be the object of this notice to call attention only to such of the new and leading features of the paper as commend it to the especial attention of the Democratic people in every part of the country.

1.

ITS LOCATION.—It is published in the leading border city of the Union. It has equal and ready access to the North and South and West. Its extensive telegraphic arrangements place it on an equal footing, as a vehicle of news, with the New York press, while its geographical position gives it three days start of New York going South or West.

2.

ITS REPRESENTATIVE CHARACTER.—For nearly forty years the LOUISVILLE JOURNAL has been the recognized standard of the commercial interests of the Valley of the Mississippi as it has been the recognized organ of the conservative masses of the great Southwest. It is no less so to-day. Its market reports are universally quoted and accepted in business circles, and its editorials are copied more generally than those of any of its Democratic contemporaries.

3.

ITS CAPACITY.—No newspaper in the country publishes such quantity and variety of news as the Louisville JOURNAL. Each of its editions is a complete history of the day or week in which it is issued. The Daily JOURNAL is edited with care as well as with enterprise, and the Weekly JOURNAL, made up in a condensed and graphic form, is a faithful reflection of the Daily.

4.

ITS RANGE OF CIRCULATION.—The Louisville JOURNAL has perhaps the most general range of circulation of any newspaper published in the United States. By a careful analysis and comparison of our books with the post office books we find that the JOURNAL goes to about twenty-nine hundred post-offices, including every State and Territory in the Union. In nine States the showing is very large. For example, Kentucky has [illegible] post-offices. The JOURNAL goes to two-thirds of them. Tennessee has 720 post-offices. The JOURNAL goes to 324 of them. Alabama has 6[illegible] post-offices. The JOURNAL goes to 1[illegible] of them. Georgia has 1[illegible] post-offices. The JOURNAL goes to 12[illegible] of them. Arkansas has 2[illegible] post-offices. The JOURNAL goes to 90 of them. Texas has 477 post-offices. The JOURNAL goes to 149 of them. Mississippi has 324 post-offices. The JOURNAL goes to 16[illegible] of them. Louisiana has 177 post-offices. The JOURNAL goes to 99 of them. In Illinois, Missouri, and Indiana the proportion is about one-fifth, but the paper is growing so rapidly that it will exceed that limit by the end of the year. The advantages of this great range of circulation are obvious. It embraces the representation of extended interests, and the observance of national principles, and it guarantees that [illegible] which is as requisite as it is rare with the press of America.

V.

THE antecedents of the Louisville JOURNAL render it a most efficient mouth-piece of the Democratic party, and especially of the Southern people, at this time. It can afford to speak the truth, and dares to speak the truth, and it is heard and heeded by the people of the North. It stands on the border as a beacon-light for both sections of the country. Always independent and never provincial, it has in peace and in war supported liberal national and tolerant ideas of society and government; has adhered to the spirit and the letter of the Constitution; has criticized freely the acts of friends and foes; has defended the weak; has not hesitated to attack the strong. It now carries a flag on which is inscribed the one word "PEACE," as containing panacea for all our ills. It holds that this is a WHITE MAN'S Republic. The radicals propose to make it a New England despotism. To put the black man over the white in one section; to destroy the equality of the Union on which the American system rests; to centralize the power of the States by means of corrupt legislation and military interference, is the simple form of assault which is made against the original, free fabric. This the JOURNAL proposes to resist; and, urging peace and a free ballot as the proper method for resolving the dispute, it declares that—if the ballot-box is denied—the people of the great Northwest will hoist the old, star-flowered banner and attach the Constitution to their bayonets, marching eastward to the once God-blessed music of the Union. This is its line-of-battle, and it proposes to fight it out if it takes the balance of the century.

VI.

WITH these brief notices of the position and purposes of the Louisville JOURNAL, the following are given as tributes not less to its intentions than to the success with which it has filled its place and mission as a representative of public sentiment:

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the Mobile Times.

The terms on which the JOURNAL is offered are marvelously low. The principal charge of the editorial, as well as the business department, is in the hands of Henry Watterson, late of the Nashville Banner, one of the most intelligent and enterprising journalists in the South. Mr. George D. Prentice, whose name is inseparably associated with the early triumphs of the JOURNAL, and Mr. Shipman, who has long been the wheel-horse of its editorial corps, are still actively engaged in their old places. Conspicuous among the latter acquisitions of the editorial department of the JOURNAL stands John F. Hatcher, some time of the Mobile press, in connection with which he is remembered with a pleasure dashed only by regret that he has left it. Besides the evidences of his tact, his taste, and his industry, in the news columns of the JOURNAL, we observe unmistakable marks of the pen of "George Washington Bricks" in other departments of that paper. His genial humor, his wit, that shines but never burns, his light and lambent fancy, that illumines whatever it touches and makes its theme to sparkle like ripples in the sun—all contribute to give life, zest, and variety to the paper.

From the Mobile Register.

We give below a number of flashes from the Louisville JOURNAL. It has been recognized for thirty years or more as [illegible] in terse, pungent, sparkling wit, and stinging sarcasm—especially in times of political excitement—flinging off its flashing coruscations like a meteoric shower. "Prenticeana," indeed, has become a well recognized and well defined expression in the vocabulary of journalism. Whether the credit of all the sharp and spicy things that appear in the JOURNAL is really due to Mr. Prentice or not, we are unable to say; but if it is, the present campaign proves that his stock of piquancy, far from being exhausted, has rather been accumulating with years.

"Age cannot wither, nor custom stale
His infinite variety."

From the New Orleans Times.

The editorial and business direction of the Louisville JOURNAL has recently passed into the hands of Henry Watterson, a gentleman who brings to the JOURNAL not only a well earned reputation for ability, but the prestige of success, The JOURNAL has been enlarged and improved, and the public may be satisfied that neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it equal, if not superior, to the first-class dailies of the present day. Mr. Prentice and Mr. Shipman will still remain on the editorial staff, and so able corps of writers and reporters will assist them. Sound Democratic doctrine will be preached from day to day, and the public may rely upon it for the freshest news.

From the New York Express.

It is announced that the Louisville JOURNAL has passed under the editorial management of Henry Watterson, one of the most vigorous and successful "youngsters" of the press in this or any other country. We rejoice to know, however, that veteran, Mr. Prentice, remains on deck, with Paul R. Shipman by his side. With such a trio the JOURNAL will renew its youth, leading the press of the South as it occupied the press of the whole nation. Already it exhibits the fresh energy and talent which have been infused into it, and warrants the thousands of well wishers in every part of the Union in looking for a great, and useful, and successful future.

From the New York World.

Henry Watterson, who succeeded in making the Nashville Banner one of the best papers on our exchange list, has become the editor and business manager of that healthy, wealthy and wise, and well conserved sheet, the Louisville JOURNAL, which has been greatly improved and considerably enlarged, dating in time, if not by cause, from his accession to the place. Mr. George D. Prentice and Mr. Paul R. Shipman will retain their editorial connections with the JOURNAL as before.

From the New Orleans Crescent.

The Louisville JOURNAL as conducted by Henry Watterson, who, in addition to being the livest journalist in the West, is one of the ablest and most accomplished writers in the country—has regained all its lost prestige and power, and is now confessedly as strong as a Democratic organ as it used to be when it was the mouth piece of the old-line Whigs.

From the Athenæum, London.

The Louisville Kentucky JOURNAL, a newspaper which is known in Europe through its relation to the distinguished George D. Prentice, announces Mr. Henry Watterson as its future chief. Mr. W. has many literary friends in England, who remember him kindly and congratulate the Louisville JOURNAL upon its gain of a most capable director.

From the Boston Post.

New England people who are deluded by radical cries about the Democracy of the West will find in the Louisville JOURNAL an exponent of the soundest Democracy and the stanchest Unionism. It preaches the right doctrine, and it preaches it with brilliancy and with vigor.

From the Nashville Banner.

Major Eugene Baylor, who is known in society as one of the most accomplished amateur pianists of the day, is announced as musical critic of the Louisville JOURNAL.

From the New York Telegram.

The Louisville JOURNAL has taken a lease on life that bids fair to give it a hundred years of prosperity as great as it has enjoyed during the last forty.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

The best edited, sprightliest, wisest and cheapest newspaper published in the Southwest.

VII.

THE coming year is looked to with intense concern by all parties, but particularly by the people of the South. Its first three months, forming an initial letter to those that remain, will be crowded with important events. But the South is poor and cannot pay very far in advance. It is arranged therefore that subscriptions for the Weekly JOURNAL may be taken for three, six, or nine months, and the following low rates are submitted, and will hold good after the first of October:

One copy three months	50
One copy six months	$1 00
One copy twelve months	2 00
Ten copies three months	$5 00
Ten copies six months	9 00
Ten copies twelve months	16 00

The getter-up of a club will be entitled in all cases to an extra copy *gratis*.

VIII.

THE people of the South and West will never have an opportunity of uniting themselves with a first-class newspaper on such very reasonable terms; and we submit the foregoing with a well defined assurance as to the result.

All communications should be addressed as follows:

JOURNAL,
Louisville, Kentucky.

☞ Specimen copies furnished free of charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOUISVILLE THEATER.

The Max Maretzek Grand Combination Italian and German Opera.

OPENING NIGHT MONDAY, Nov. 2. al9 dtf

LOUISVILLE THEATER.

Bateman's Opera Bouffe.

THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 21, first performance of

Barbe Bleue,

Opera Bouffe in 4 Acts, by J. Offenbach.

M'lle IRMA in her great role of BOULOTTE.
Mons. Lecre as Barbe Bleue.
M'lle Marie as Princess Hermia.
M'lle Duclos as Queen Clementine.
Mons. Thoser as Popolani.

Supported by the entire corps of

PARISIAN ARTISTS.

Grand Chorus of 35 Trained Voices. Full Orchestra of 35 Performers.

Price as before. Commence at 8 precisely.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely,

GRANDE DUCHESSE MATINEE.

Admission to all parts of the house $1. o21 d1

LOUISVILLE THEATER.

Bateman's Opera Bouffe.

THE RENOWNED

M'LLE IRMA.

THE PARISIAN ARTISTS,

Recently at Niblo's, N. Y.

THE ladies and gentlemen of Louisville and vicinity are respectfully invited to secure seats for the

SPLENDID OPERATIC PERFORMANCES

before the opening of the doors.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,
BARBE BLEUE.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
LA BELLE HELENE.
SATURDAY NEXT, at 2 o'clock,
GRAND DUCHESSE MATINEE.

Dress Circle and Parquette [illegible]
Second Tier [illegible]
Gallery [illegible]
Colored Box [illegible]
Private Boxes [illegible]
Opera Boxes [illegible] o19 dtf

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,

Under the direction of Professor H. G. ZOELLER, for the benefit of

The Ladies' Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Society,

TO BE HELD AT WEISIGER HALL

On Wednesday Evening, Oct. 21.

THE best talent in the city will participate in the performance.

Admission [illegible] cents; reserved seats $1.

Tickets and seats can be had at the principal Hotels and Music Stores and at the door.

Doors open at [illegible] Concert commences at 8 o'clock. o9 dt

FIRST ANNUAL BALL,

For the Benefit of

St. Michael's Benevolent Society,

AT MASONIC TEMPLE,

Monday Evening, Nov. 2, 1868.

FLOOR MANAGERS

Edward Gorman, J. Louis Brady, Henry Hummer, Richard Grogan.

The best String Band in the city has been engaged for the occasion.

Tickets [illegible], ladies free—to be had of any of the members or at the door. o20 [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

CHAS. MILLER & SON,

Real Estate Agents,

Sixth, near Main street, east side,

je7 dtf HAMILTON BUILDINGS.

SALES TO-DAY.

THREE DAYS' AUCTION SALES

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

ON Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 21 and 22, at 9½ A. M., will be sold a stock of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, STOCK GOODS, NOTIONS, JEWELRY, invoices from Importers, Speculators, &c.

At 11 M. each day, will be sold a large stock of Ready-made Clothing, fine Linen-bosom Shirts, &c., also a stock of Jobbers' Boots and Shoes. Terms cash. THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

o19 Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

FOURTH FALL SALE BOOTS & SHOES for 1868.

ON Wednesday Morning, Oct. 21, at 10 o'clock, 500 cases Men's and Boys' Boots and Balmorals, with a large and splendid line of Ladies' and Misses' Bus Goat, Calf, and Kid Wear, and Children's Wear, a great variety.

S. G. HENRY & CO.

o19 Auctioneers.

FUTURE SALES.

For Sale at Auction.

ON THURSDAY, October 22, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., will be sold at Gilman's Depot, one of the most desirable pieces of real estate to be found in the vicinity of Louisville. This splendid piece of property consists of a tract of land containing 33 acres, and a fraction of superior quality, suitable for the cultivation of any crop, and particularly adapted to gardening and fruit growing, or for a suburban residence for business men wishing to live in the country and yet be convenient to the city. This property is located 4 miles from Louisville and a [illegible] from Gilman's Point, lying between the Brownsboro and Frankfort turnpike, bounded by Mrs. Key's land on the west and John C. Ridy's on the east, Hubbard's on the south, and Ray's on the north. Trains leave Louisville at 2½ o'clock arriving at Gilman's at 3 o'clock, returning leave Gilman's at [illegible] and arrive at Louisville at [illegible] o'clock.

Terms made known on the day of sale. The special attention of capitalists is called to this sale.

CHAS. MILLER & CO.,

Real Estate Agents, Sixth street, Hamilton Building, Louisville, Ky. oc20 dtd

BY J. U. SHAFFER & CO.,

79 Jefferson street.

THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE of DENNIS LINCOLN, Esq., with 200 FEET of GROUND,

AT AUCTION.

ON Friday Afternoon, Oct. 23, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, on the northwest corner of Twenty-first and Rowan streets, we will peremptorily sell, to the highest bidder, that elegant two-story Brick House now occupied by Dennis Lincoln, Esq., containing 9 rooms, hall, kitchen, attic, and cellar, all in perfect order, and conveniently arranged. The lot is 200 feet front by 200 feet deep to a 20-foot alley. Yard beautifully set with choice fruit trees of every variety, together with a grape arbor, the finest long and ornamental trees and shrubbery. This is one of the finest residences in the west end of the city, and should command the attention of buyers, as it is situated in a good neighborhood, and is rapidly improving in value.

TERMS—One-half cash, balance in one and two years, with interest and lien.

J. U. SHAFFER & CO.,

o19 MoWeThFr Auctioneers.

STEAMBOATS.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

CHAMPION. [illegible], Master. Will leave on THIS DAY, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock M., city wharf. MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans.

SILVER SPRAY. [illegible], Master. Will leave on THIS DAY, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock M., city wharf. MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

For New Orleans.

INDIANA. [illegible], Master. Will leave as above on THURSDAY, the 22d inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. MOORHEAD & CO., T. M. ERWIN & CO., Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.

LEGAL TENDER. J. W. Rogers, Master. Will leave on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M. JUDGE & FORSEE, Agents.

For Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.

INDIANA. R. E. Neal, Master. Will leave on THURSDAY, the 22d inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. JUDGE & FORSEE, Agents.

Louisville and Green River Packet Co.

Steamer Falls City,

Leaves Louisville every WEDNESDAY at 5 P. M., from the city wharf. Returning, leaves Bowling Green every SATURDAY at 10 A. M., doing all way business at packet prices. For freight or passage apply on board or to H. C. MURRELL, President and Superintendent, Or THOMAS SMALL, Agent, sep19dtf No. 18 Fourth street.

Memphis, White River, and Little Rock United States Mail Line.

TRI-WEEKLY.

The splendid side-wheel passenger steamers LIBERTY No. 2, COMMERCIAL, and MAY FLOWER, leave Memphis every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 P. M. for all points on White river, connecting at DeVall's Bluff with the Memphis and Little Rock railroad for Little Rock and Hot Springs.

☞ Time from Memphis to Little Rock 36 hours.

Freight receipted through to all points on the above line. JUDGE & FORSEE, Agents.

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